

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DO YOU KNOW
THAT

J. M. HIGH & CO.

ARE SELLING

EVERYTHING AND EVERYTHING

AT

Actual New York Cost?

WELL, IT IS SO!

AND IF INTERESTED

It Will Pay You to Look Through Their Stock

WE MUST REDUCE OUR STOCK.

Sales for the month of June were light, and a heavy July and August business is absolutely necessary to get our stock in shape for another season.

No old styles or rubbish, but as clean, fresh merchandise as ever offered by anybody.

We have commenced our semi-annual inventory of stock and have advanced far enough into it to find that we have nearly \$200,000 worth in our store. We must reduce.

Many things offered at less than cost.

Thousands of remnants and odd lots at 25c and 35c on the dollar.

Nothing offered for a profit. A getting rid of stuff is what we now are after.

Carpets will be out of the way in a few days.

Our new CASH CARRIER AND BUNDLE SYSTEM will be in working order within a week. Every day a GRAND BARGAIN DAY.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

THE FAIR

Not To Bore You,
BUT

Our patient advertiser lay awake all last night puzzling—whether to advertise a "Grand Mid-Summer Double Summersault Sale" or "An Absolute Cost Pull-You-In Sale." Our patient advertiser determined to continue his

OUT AND OUT PLAIN-FIGURE WAY.

DON'T

DON'T

DON'T

Buy anything to put away—because it's cheap. Buy useful, everyday goods now—and at The Fair—at the very lowest prices.

Can you go into other stores and read the prices of things on the tickets? Why do they hide prices? Do they want to slide up and down?

Do you want Ice Picks at 9c?

Do you use a Lead Pencil? Faber's Lead Pencils, 2c each at The Fair.

Do you want Footbaths at 25c each?

PRICE OUR PRICES.

Yard-wide Lonsdale Bleaching, 6½c a yard.

Remnants of 9-4 and 10-4 Bleached Sheeting at 15c a yard.

All 12½c Ginghams and Irish Lawns at 10c a yard.

New Satines at 5c a yard.

Table Oilcloths at 25c a yard.

Fresh Apron Ginghams at 5c a yard.

A large lot of 3-yard length Lace Curtains, 50c pair.

Ladies' Shirt Waists from 25c up.

Boys' Shirt Waists at 10c each.

Fine Dotted Swisses at 25c, were 34c.

Baby Caps from 10c up.

Children's Straw Hats, girls, at 15c.

Fine French Flowers at 10c and 25c.

Ladies' English Straw Sailors, new, 98c.

Many fine Straw Hats, choice 10c.

All Millinery marked down, but many good things in stock.

The Fair Glycerine Soap at 2c a cake.

Twelve bars Laundry Soap for 25c.

Sapolio, 5c. Arm & Hammer Soda, 5c.

Colgate's best Perfumes 25c ounce.

Mexican Hammocks, large, at 75c.

Japanese Tea Pots at 5c.

Lamps complete, at 10c.

Three-string large Brooms at 10c.

Japanese Cups and Saucers at 5c.

Lunch Baskets at 10c each.

Croquet Sets, complete, at 75c.

Glass Tumblers at 3c each.

Complete 100-piece English Dinner Sets, at \$9.98.

THE FAIR.

Not Price-Hiders, But Price-Revealers.

TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA
REMEDY

Is what you need this hot weather.

It strengthens,

It invigorates,

It beautifies,

It makes you well.

One dose will correct Indigestion in a few minutes, and a few doses will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia.

For sale everywhere.

Manufactured by

Dr. Charles O. Tyner,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

NO OLD PRICES

New Prices!

LOW PRICES.

Some Wonderful Bargains at

M. RICH & BROS.

30-day Clearing Sale. We give only a few prices here from some of the Departments. All the finest grades of goods are marked away down as well as those mentioned.

READ PRICES HERE:
NOTIONS . . .

Steel Hair Pins, 2c a paper.
Hooks and Eyes, 2c card.
Patent Hooks and Eyes, 5c a paper.
Spool Cotton, 25c a dozen.
Tailor Buttons in Silk, 5c a dozen.
Vaseline, 5c a bottle.
Best quality Pearl Buttons, 16c a dozen.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Children's colored bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c quality at 25c each.
Embroidered white Handkerchiefs, worth 15c, at 7½c each.
Embroidered white Handkerchiefs, worth 20c, at 12½c each.
Embroidered China Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, at 15c each.

LADIES' WAISTS.

50c and 75c Percale and Calico Waists, all at 25c each.
75c and \$1 Percale Waists, now 50c each.

BOYS' WAISTS.

50c quality Mother's Friend Waists, all at 25c each.
All \$1 and \$1.25 Mother's Friend Waists, all at 75c each.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' ribbed Cotton Hose reduced from 15c to 7½c per pair.
Misses' 40 gauge 1-1 rib seamless Hose from 17c to 8c a pair.
Misses' English Cotton Hose, worth 40c, at 17c a pair.
Gents' Shawlkin Socks, worth 25c, at 7½c a pair.
Gents' imported Socks, tan and blacks, worth 25c, at 12½c a pair.
Ladies' Richelieu ribbed Lisle Hose, 50c quality, at 33c a pair.
56-inch Linen Table Damask at 24c a yard.
56-inch bleached or unbleached Linen Damask, worth 75c, at 47c a yard.
56-inch Turkey Red Damask, worth 50c, at 24c a yard.
Glass Linen Table Doilies 24c per dozen.
Our \$1 all Linen Napkins at 67c.
Our \$1.25 all Linen Napkins at 83c.
Factory remnants of white Lawn, 20c quality at 10c per yard.
All Linen Huck Towels at 60c per dozen.
A big lot of fine Dress Ginghams at 5c a yard.

FURNITURE.

6-piece Antique Oak Bedroom Suit—Bed, Dresser, Washstand, Table, Rocker, Chair—all for \$15 per suit, formerly sold at \$25.

WILLOW ROCKERS, Etc.

Misses' Arm Willow Rockers now \$1.35.
Full size Ladies' Willow Rockers \$1.50.
Gents' large Arm Willow Rockers \$1.75.
Antique Oak, Sole Leather, Cobbler Seat Rockers reduced from \$7.50 to \$3 and \$4 each.

A nice Oak and Willow Cradle for \$1.50.
A nice Willow Couch at \$9, former price \$15.

Highly polished quartered Oak, sawed Antique Oak Parlor or Sitting room Rocker, spring seat, upholstered in lovely shades of heavy Silk Plush, at \$2.50, reduced from \$6.50; with arms, \$5, reduced from \$10.
Dining room Chairs, 50c and 75c each, half price.

Bent wood, open, cane seat Dining room Chairs, \$1.50 each, half price.

Dining room Extension Tables, ten feet long, at \$10 is less than cost.

Solid Oak Center Table at \$1, reduced from \$2.

Solid Oak Sideboard, Mirror 12x20 inches, only \$7.50; less than cost.

Solid Oak Sideboard, with bevel edge Mirror, only \$9; half price.

Bed Lounges and Couches at \$7.50. Large line Leather, Corduroy and Tapestry Couches, Turkish Chairs and Rockers at half price.

PARLOR FURNITURE.—A 5-piece Oak Suit with cushioned Seats or Tapestry Upholstering, Sofa, Rocker, Arm Chair, corner and side Chair, all for \$20.

Parlor Suits, over-stuffed Tapestry Upholstering, 5 pieces, \$15, half price.

CARPETS.

1,000 yards Hemp Carpet at 75c a yard; former price 15c.
2,500 yards extra super Ingram Carpet at 35c, former price 50c.

2,500 yards full extra super Wool Ingrain Carpet at 60c a yard; former price 65c.

2,500 yards full extra super all wool Ingrain Carpet at 60c a yard; former price 80c.

2,000 yards Tapestry Brussels Carpets at \$35 and 50c, but very poor at 65c a yard, former prices 75c to \$1 per yard.

Ruby Brussels, best grades 90c to \$1 a yard, former price \$1.25 to \$1.35.

Moquette Carpets, 90c to \$1 per yard, former price \$1.25 per yard.

Axminster Gobelin and Velvet Carpets at \$1.25, former price \$1.75 to \$2 per yard.

Large lot of Rugs of every description at half price. Pur Rugs white and gray, at 75c each. Japanese and China Matting, fancy 10c and 15c a yard, former price 20c and 25c per yard.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street

BY THE ASSASSIN.

France Has Lost Three Rulers by the
Murderer's Knife.

TWO HENRYS STABBED TO DEATH

Five Heads of Nations Have Been Removed in This Generation—Several Attempts Have Fortunately Failed.

Carnot's assassination makes the third time in the nine centuries of the existence of France as a definite nation that her people have lost their ruler by the blow of an assassin. Each time a knife was been the weapon, and the heart the vital point at which the blow was aimed. Each of these successful attempts has been at a time when there was intense political feeling.

The first ruler to fall was King Henry III, better known as Henry of Valois, the last of the Valois dynasty. The political complication at that time was a three-cornered contest for the supremacy between the house of Valois, the house of Navarre and the house of Guise arrayed one against the other. The faction of the duke of Guise had possession of Paris and the two Henrys, one of Valois and the other of Navarre, joined forces, laid aside their heralds, which were based upon difference of religious belief entirely, and laid siege to Paris.

"For Your Majesty Alone." In July, 1589, he had the city completely invested, and on the morning of August 1st the successful assault began.

Henry of Valois was occupying the house of the Count de Retz, at St. Cloud, as the royal headquarters. At 1 o'clock a.m. on that morning of August 1st, he had just risen, but had not yet dressed for the battle in which he was to try to regain his capital city. He was sitting in his bedroom with only a dressing gown thrown about his shoulders, when an attendant announced a monk with dispatches from the Count de Brienne. The monk was admitted and handed over his dispatches.

"I have come further from the Count de Brienne," said he, "to communicate to your majesty. It is for your majesty's ear alone."

The king ordered those about him to withdraw and began reading the papers the monk had already handed him. The monk drew near, slipped a knife from his flowing sleeve and aimed at the king's heart. The blow missed the heart through a sudden movement made by the king, but plunged into his shoulder with such force that the monk could not draw it back to strike a second blow. Henry fastened his hand about the hit, and tearing it out, hurried it to the monk, gashing him above the eyebrow. Then the king shouted for help and fell back, the blood gushing from the wide wound in his intestines.

"Oh! the wicked monk," he said to the attendants. "He has killed me. Kill him!"

The monk had made no attempt to escape. He dashed to the floor and, spreading his arms out, awaited it in anticipation to the cross, the agonies of which were soon piercing his body and "making a sieve of his skin to let the blood through." When he fell to the floor dead he was dragged out of the king's bed chamber, stripped, and with his silt robe thrown over the lower part of his body, was exposed all day. The king died in a few hours. The monk's name was found to be Jacques Clement.

Henry of Navarre the Next Victim. The only other ruler who was assassinated until President Carnot fell was Henry IV., a brother-in-law of the king and known as Henry of Navarre, the tolerant king who labored hardest to better the condition of the miserable peasantry. He succeeded Henry III., and, after renouncing his Protestant religion, began to rule a peaceful and prosperous France.

It was at the most prosperous part of his reign, when he was at the height of his popularity, that he was struck down. And the story of his death reads like a tale of chivalry. On the 1st of December, 1610, King Henry was driving to the arsenal, accompanied by the Duc d'Enperon and five other courtiers, and escorted by a few gentlemen on horseback. The royal party was passing through the narrow street of the Ferroniere, where there was only room for the carriage, the coachmen shouting out "To the left!" The street ahead of them was blockaded by several carts, and the delay in getting them out of the way halted the royal coach for several minutes.

The king was talking in his usual agreeable, good-natured way with the Duc d'Enperon, when a man with a ferocious countenance jumped upon a hind wheel of the coach, and, leaping over the king's shoulder, dashed his arm into his breast. Henry raised his arm and said:

"I am wounded."

Tortures Could Not Move Havallain. The assassin drew out the knife and plunged it into the exposed breast of the king for the second time. This now reached his heart and he fell back and died instantly. The murderer was dragged to prison with a more violent stroke than he had given, as far as his name was, Francois Havallain, a man of obscure origin, whose early life had been so much of a failure that he had fallen into debt and then into prison. He came out a physical wreck, and reentered himself into several religious orders. His new influence, against the chance of religion had no effect upon his hatred. The idea was at first that Havallain was the instrument of a conspiracy.

He was put to the torture again and again. He was racked and finger nails were torn out of his hands and feet, and upon the wheel. The severest tortures did not move him. It is said that they once broke his arm in three places, and when they had broken it the third time he smiled. They asked him why he was smiling. "Because you are an idiot," said he. "The first time you broke my arm I felt the pain, but the other times there was no pain. You shall have to break some other member before I shall feel again."

A Sad Case.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Stories of conviction on circumstantial evidence are often the law books, and therefore a plot of many a novel," said J. S. Haberling, of New York, at the Lindell. "A very sad case, not of conviction, but almost as bad in its results, occurred in New York recently. A young lady of refinement, a stranger in the city, obtained employment as governess in a gentlewoman's family. One day she was given fifteen, lost a diamond ring. It was found in the pocket of the governess. She declared she had not seen it since it was last on her girl's hand, but she was hustled off to a tomb, and unable to give bond, was confined eight days, except to go to the window to see the sun. The judge dismissed the case, and the court appointed a lawyer to defend her, as she was penniless. The prosecuting witness and her father told the story of the finding of the missing ring. The presumption that the accused had placed it there was more or less strong, but the jury was too ignorant to cross-examine the owner of the ring. Guessing at the truth, by adroit questioning he drew from the unwilling witness the fact that she had often pried into the desk and dressing case drawers of the governess, and that she so had been engaged an hour or so before she picked up the ring; and the father of the girl was compelled to pay the fine.

The judge dismissed the case promptly, and her accuser's father apologized. But the young woman, being of very strong and nervous temperament, was completely prostrated by her terrible experiences in the tomb, and the ill-effects will, it is feared, last for life."

McNeal Paint & Glass Co.

Lead and Oil Painters' supply dealers.

14 Whitehall street.

In every household.

Sarsaparilla Cures.

Preparations fail. Be sure Wood's.

Clarence D. Crockett.

over his neck and we thought he would be dead. His doors failed; we gave him Wood's.

Several bottles cured him after his ever getting well. He is his health and child. D. M. Wm. M. Tennessee.

Sarsaparilla Cures.

Preparations fail. Be sure Wood's.

McNeal Paint & Glass Co.

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14 Whitehall street.

MADAME CARNOT.

Some Characteristics and the Home Life of a Good Woman.

HOW SHE GIVES TO THOSE NEEDING

The Widow of the State President a Most Benevolent Lady, Who Is Loved by the Whole People.

While the world is full of the terrible tragedy in France, and the press giving details of the nature and characteristics of the president of the republic, it will be interesting to get a glimpse into the personality of his widow as gathered from a letter written from Paris by an intimate friend of Mme. Carnot.

"If there is one woman in the world who has a holy horror of everything which can in any way resemble notoriety, it is Mme. Carnot. Her greatest desire is not to be talked about.

"But, whether she is willing or not, the wife of the chief of state is placed conspicuously in the foreground by the very fact of being his wife, and cannot prevent public curiosity from gazing upon her, and from observing the acts of her daily life.

"She may, however, reassure herself; to talk of her is to speak well of her, and her modesty alone will be tried.

"The dark, hair eyes shining with great brilliancy, her hair black as jet, Mme. Carnot is not a woman of remarkable distinction. Moreover, in the salon of her father, Dupont-White, she came in contact, from infancy, with peculiarly elegant, intelligent and literary people. There she early mingled with the elite of Parisian society, and had but to continue the tradition of her home to become the accomplished woman of the world.

"To steady manners, the value of which, are doubled by their simplicity, to an unerring and judicious judgment, Mme. Carnot joins other accomplishments no less precious. She is, in every acceptance of the word, a very kind-hearted woman, whose goodness and benevolence are inexorable.

"She has organized a regular department at the Elysee palace, which she directs herself—the department of charity.

"Be it known that they lead the style in the salons of high Parisian society. Every time the president in the course of one of his journeys receives a gift of cloth, silk or otherwise, Mme. Carnot hastened to wear at the first reception the toller which she had made of the world.

"If there has been of late in Paris an elegant and popular salon it is that of the Elysee. To gain any idea of it one should see the quantity of requests for invitations sent at the time of grand balls or of garden parties.

"Each of these requests is examined by Mme. Carnot in person who endeavors to remember the name and address, the dimensions of her rooms will permit.

"Mme. Carnot's reception day was Tuesday at Paris and Wednesday at Fontainebleau. On these days the court of the palace was filled with carriages bringing the wives of ambassadors, ministers, senators, deputies and the personal friends of the house. In this salon everything was done with the greatest care and politeness, a subject of conversation which Mme. Carnot never provokes and always avoids, giving thus a new proof of her perfect tact.

"The afternoon Mme. Carnot usually employed in making personal visits, unless she went to expositions, which she is very fond of examining in detail. At the time of the exposition she would spend the day to pass an hour or two either at the Palace of Industry or at the Champ de Mars. Also, like her husband, Mme. Carnot, whose mind is highly cultivated in literature and art, is intensely interested in all manifestations of national genius. Besides visiting expositions, she regularly attends the receptions of the French Academy, the Institut, the Salons, the meetings of the theater, concerts, etc. She reads the papers and different reviews with regularity.

"In spite of this Mme. Carnot finds time to occupy herself with her household. Without going so far as to spin the wool, she exercises incessant surveillance over everything. She is a model housewife and a good cook. She is fond of embroidery and knitting, and, through her care, these packages, made to send them and marks open the margin of the object of the request. The mail, thus arranged, is returned to Mme. Carnot, who reads it in her own turn and points out either by word of mouth or by a line written by herself, the course to be followed. For years you can easily see that no fortune exists large enough to permit of giving away."

"Be it known that every day more than two hundred letters addressed to Mme. Carnot arrive at the Elysee, and that on the eve of rent day the number is more than doubled. These letters are, of course, many petitions for assistance.

"The examination of this voluminous mail is Mme. Carnot's first occupation on rising in the morning. All letters to her address, without exception, are placed upon her writing table, and, after first sorting them to find the exclusively personal envelopes, Mme. Carnot sends back the letters to Monsieur Lefebvre, the postman, and the others to the various departments of the government.

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TABERNACLE TALK.

The Christian's Creed.
How simple is the Christian's creed;
How grandly brief!
A breath—a single word, indeed—
That word—believe.

No need of years of wisdom's ray.
Truth to perceive,
But young and old alike may say:
"Lord, we believe."

The high the low its truth may own,
Its power feel,
As all around a common throne
Together kneel.

Oh, precious creed! Oh, hallowed cross!

My hope, my pie!

Oh, teach my heart that every loss

Is gained in thee.

When through the valley's gloom I tread
Be thou my rod.

Till through the mist, I see ahead
The hills of God.

Thus keep me through life's fretful wars
In courage strong;

Till from my soul beyond the stars
Shall break life's song!

—L. KNIGHT.

Rev. A. R. Holderby, one of the leading Presbyterian divines of this city and the pastor of Moore Memorial church, was born in Petersburg, Va., about fifty years ago, and was educated at Hampden-Sydney college.

Immediately after graduation he entered the confederate service and served with distinction in a number of bloody engagements with the enemy. Later he entered the medical department and rendered efficient service in this capacity.

At the close of the war he was proscribed with a severe attack of typhoid fever. It was while he was in this condition that he was called upon to preach the gos-

pel. After his recovery he discussed the fitness of the candidate with his congregation. It was unanimously voted to recommend the Rev. H. H. Proctor to the church, and to proceed to the ordination services today at 3 o'clock p.m. The ordination service appointed by the Rev. George W. Moore, of Nashville, Tenn., field missionary of the A. M. A., to preach the ordination sermon today at 3 p.m. The Rev. P. L. Lacour, of Athens, Ga., will preach at night at 8 o'clock. All of these services will be very interesting and the public is cordially invited.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne will preach his eleventh anniversary sermon this morning at 11 o'clock. He will be greeted with a large audience and his discourse will be well worth hearing. During his ministry in this city Dr. Holderby has decided to make his home upon the religious life of Atlanta and his reputation is that of a fearless man who has the courage of his convictions. The members of our church have grown under his pastorate, and the congregation is perhaps the largest in the city.

At the chautauqua grounds tonight Dr. A. Willis, who stands at the head of the American class, and is recognized as one of the best speakers on the lecture platform, will preach an eloquent sermon from the topic: "The Model Wife and Mother." Everybody in Atlanta should hear Dr. Willis tonight, and those who fail to hear him will never cease to regret it.

A regular monthly meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Association will be held at the First Methodist church tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. Dr. R. V. Morris will speak on "What Are the State Ministries of the Sanctuary More Effective?" The proceedings tomorrow morning will be especially interesting and everybody who attends is expected to participate in the discussion.

Rev. F. H. Whaley, of Pensacola, Fla., is visiting at the residence of Rev. Albion W. Knight in this city. He will preach at St. Philip's cathedral this morning at 11 o'clock and tonight he will speak at 8 o'clock p.m.

Episcopal.

St. Philip's cathedral corner Washington and Hunter streets, Rev. A. W. Knight, D.D., pastor; Sabbath services at 11 o'clock a.m. and 3:45 o'clock p.m.; prayer meeting at 8 o'clock a.m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.; seats free; public cordially invited; ushers in attendance. Bishop Nelson will speak at the 11 o'clock service today, and the Rev. Mr. Whaley at 8 o'clock p.m.

Services at St. Luke's church today will be as follows: High communion at 7:30 o'clock a.m.; morning prayer, communion and service at 11 o'clock a.m.; evening prayer and service at 8 o'clock p.m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.; seats free; public cordially invited; ushers in attendance. Bishop Nelson will speak at the 11 o'clock service today, and the Rev. Mr. Whaley at 8 o'clock p.m.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Ellis, near Peachtree street, Rev. R. A. Atkinson, pastor; Services at 11 o'clock a.m. with sermon on "Practical Christianity." No evening service today. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.; young people's meeting at 7 o'clock p.m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 o'clock p.m.; seats free and all are cordially invited to attend all services.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, Rev. W. H. Hopkins, D.D., pastor; service at 11 o'clock, subject of discussion "The Reason, or the Book, Which?" Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a.m.; seats free, and all are welcome.

Lutheran.

First English Lutheran church, service at 11 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Peachtree and Ellis, with sermon on "Practical Christianity." No evening service today. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.; young people's meeting at 7 o'clock p.m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 o'clock p.m.; seats free and all are cordially invited to attend.

Christian Science.

Church of Christ, scientist, second floor of the Grand Opera House, Sunday school lesson at 10:30 o'clock a.m. Meeting Wednesday at 11 o'clock a.m. for the study of the Bible and Friday, 4 o'clock p.m., for the study of the interests of the Sunday school lesson. All are cordially invited.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, The pastor, Dr. J. B. Hawthrone, will preach at 11 a.m. The sermon will be the beginning of the eleventh year of his ministry in Atlanta. Subject of sermon: "The Kingdom of Heaven." Spoken prayer meeting. No services at night.

Dr. J. B. Robins, the pastor of the First Methodist church, will conduct the services at the young men's Christian Association this afternoon. A special programme of music will be arranged and a pleasant time will be anticipated.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Peachtree street and 11th avenue. Preaching at 11 o'clock a.m. and 8 o'clock p.m. by Rev. J. M. Brittain. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a.m. A. W. Beale, superintendent.

Spiritual.

The First Spiritual church will meet in Good Templars hall, No. 42½ North Broad street, Rev. W. C. McDaniel, pastor, and W. C. McDaniel, organist. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a.m.; Sunday morning, July 1st, at 10 o'clock sharp. As it is monthly conference, it is desired that all members be present.

Rev. Dr. Henry McDonald, pastor of the Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, will preach at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Monday; young people's meeting at 8 o'clock, sharp, for divine services. The public is cordially invited. The C. of L. will meet on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock p.m.

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All are cordially invited.

Baptist.

First Methodist church, Rev. John B. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a.m. Dr. John G. Heldt, presiding elder north Atlanta district. Preaching at 8 o'clock p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a.m. Class meeting 4 o'clock p.m.; social meeting 5 o'clock p.m.

A Good Pair.

From the Cedarstown Standard.

Frank L. Stanton and Edward N. Wood, whose writings are so much appreciated by readers of The Constitution, make a "good pair to draw to." They are genuine poets, and not mere rhymerists.

MR. BRANAN SUGGESTED.—Mr. Charles I. Branen is being prominently spoken of as a candidate for the legislature, but has not decided yet whether he will be in the race or not. Mr. Branen is one of the most popular ex-Braxton men in the city and a prominent business man.

Rev. H. H. Proctor Examined.

The First Congregational church, corner Houston and Courtland streets, held a council to examine the new pastor, Mr. H. H. Proctor, who is a candidate for ordination in the Christian Church. The members of the congregations of the state were invited and attended very fully. The Rev. J. H. Hinckley, of the Atlanta university, was made moderator, and Rev. P. L. Lacour, of Athens, scribe. The council proceeded to examine very thoroughly the candidate who gave very general satisfaction concerning his religious do-ctrines, belief, training and fitness for the

ministry. After the examination was over the council met again and discussed the fitness of the candidate. It was unanimously voted to recommend the Rev. H. H. Proctor to the church, and to proceed to the ordination services today at 3 o'clock p.m. The ordination service appointed by the Rev. George W. Moore, of Nashville, Tenn., field missionary of the A. M. A., to preach the ordination sermon today at 3 p.m. The Rev. P. L. Lacour, of Athens, Ga., will preach at night at 8 o'clock. All of these services will be very interesting and the public is cordially invited.

Presbyterian.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor; communion service at 11 o'clock a.m. by the pastor; baptismal service at 3 o'clock p.m. of children and children's meeting at 4:30 o'clock p.m. Presaching at 8 o'clock p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 o'clock p.m. Prof. W. V. Lumpkin, superintendent; Dr. D. Montgomery and W. O. Ottley, assistants.

Dr. Holderby has decided to make his home upon the religious life of Atlanta and his reputation is that of a fearless man who has the courage of his convictions. The members of our church have grown under his pastorate, and the congregation is perhaps the largest in the city.

Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel Sunday school will meet at 3 o'clock p.m. at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets; services every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 o'clock p.m. All are welcome. J. C. Johnson, superintendent; John J. Eagan, assistant.

Edgewood mission will meet at 3 o'clock p.m. on Pearl street and Georgia road; services every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 o'clock p.m. All are welcome. J. C. Johnson, superintendent; John J. Eagan, assistant.

The examination of real estate titles is the subject which has never occurred to man who has never owned real estate, and yet its importance is all pervading.

Whoever buys property the first thing that suggests itself to his mind is, "Is my title good?"

Closse investigation would show that many a man is sleeping over a volcano in the form of a lawsuit in regard to the very home he is living in—a lawsuit that will take years to determine, during which time no sale can be made of the property, and a lawsuit which may have to take days and weeks and even months of his time in attendance on the courts as witness or party to the suit.

Titles in most of the southern cities are examined by the lawyers, except in those places where a complete copy of the records is in possession of an abstract or the guaranty company.

In Georgia, titles which are originally owned by the state, which is subdivided into districts, and these are in turn subdivided into land lots, the land lots into half and quarter acre lots.

So that every title to be absolutely perfect beyond all peradventure is best to run back to the state, the original grantor to him, examining a title one must have a starting point and that starting point is always a deed furnished by the last owner, or the record of that deed in case it is lost at the courthouse.

Any man can have a deed recorded for a dollar or less. Then it makes but little difference whether he loses the original or not, as he can record a copy of the perpetual memorial of what the deed is, and it is quite as good evidence of his title. Title is said by the law books to be "that interest which a man has in the land."

For instance, he may have the highest or fee simple interest, which means the absolute interest to do with it as he pleases, or he may have a limited interest in it, which, in the case of a woman, is what her dower right is, or he may have an interest for only a certain number of years or until the performance of some particular thing or the happening of some certain event. Again, his only interest may be that of a mortgage, that is, one who has the property to secure a sum of money to be paid him by the person who secures the property to him.

Having secured the starting point above referred to, the title is then examined backwards, that is to say it is traced from the present time back towards its first owner, the state. Take an example. Bill Brown owns a certain corner. We desire to know the title to it. We go to the courthouse and by searching the records find that he bought it in 1850 from Bill Smith. The next step is to see who Bill Smith bought it from. We find that he got it from Tom Jones in 1840. Then we wish to see who Tom Jones got it from. We find in 1830 he bought it from the state. Then we wish to see who the state got it from. To this point the title is said to be "in chain," so called by the abstractors. We next have to find if during the periods owned by them respectively any of these owners made a deed that antedates that in the chain. In other words, if Tom Jones made any deed from 1830 to 1840 to this property to anybody other than Bill Smith. If he did, we look to Tom Jones; the probability is that that person has a better title. Equally so if Tom Jones made any mortgage to anybody else. It would have precedence over Bill Smith's title. Even if a judgment was obtained against Tom Jones for any amount during the period of his ownership it would be a lien on the property which could only be cured by lapse of time or being paid.

A laborer's lien may be filed on the property during this period, or the taxes may not have been paid and numbers of other things may have happened which would preclude the title of Bill Smith. We then have to look into the title to see if it can be pronounced good. So on with every other man in the chain of owners. His name has to be searched against for every one of the kinds of conveyances which he made during his ownership.

The plan was just and wise under the conditions named, but the distinction is purely technical. Every one of the "alternates" had passed into the class for which he was applying with a margin of ten points or more to spare. A slight change in the questions would probably have given some of them the advantage over their more successful rivals.

Every man who has passed through struggles to find success must feel for the disappointment of these youths, scattered widely over the state. They had toiled manfully for the prize. They had deserved it. Nothing but the failure of our treasury to supply \$1,200 has disappointed their hopes. Perhaps, among your readers, there are some who can, and who will, come to the help of these worthy young men.

This was a comparatively simple matter when one man owned the entire land lot, or even if it but contained five hundred or even thousand different men own a land lot it makes title examination an exceedingly laborious and risky business.

The manner in which the records are arranged makes it necessary that every deed made by an owner during the period in which he had it before selling to the man to whom it was sold should be looked into to see if it does not cover the property.

So with every mortgage lien, judgment, etc., getting the skeleton of the title is called "making the chain," looking for older deeds and encumbrances of various sorts known as looking for "outstanding conveyances," or sometimes called "cross conveyances." It is this that makes title examination so irksome.

For instance, "old man Jack Wallace," as they call him, who resided in Atlanta property so extensively, is the bête noir of the title searchers of Fulton county, for during the period he handled the yellow dirt of Atlanta 62½ p.m. Through vestibule coach leaving Chattanooga 12:35 E. T. and arriving at 1:35 p.m. Both the returning leave 8:10 p.m. Both the coaches supplied with fresh water. Hydrogen oil bathe, facial massage and salt glow, given by Mrs. Headrick, late of New York. Mr. Headrick is highly recommended by J. H. Jackson, M. D., of Jackson Sanitarium, Damsville, N. Y.

Professor Willoughby Read, of Virginia, is giving a series of his humorous entertainments free to the guests.

Baby Carriages.

Large stock and lower prices of any kind in Atlanta. For cash or on time. R. S. Crutcher & Co., 53 Peachtree street.

Room Molding.

Large stock in the city at McNeal Paint & Glass Co. See their wall paper and room molding department. No. 14 Whitehall street.

McNeal Paint & Glass Co. are large manufacturers and dealers in painters' supplies.

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Types of Southern Beauty.

TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY.



MISS BESSIE HENDERSON, of Goldsboro, N. C.

A BUSY WOMAN.

IS hot! Well, rather; hot enough to warm the demented of David B. Hill, or to melt into merciful curves the lips of Justice.

Speaking of justice reminds me of a clever story totally irrelevant to my theme. A society man here was showing a very charming picture of himself.

"It doesn't do me any good to be the regular society man," he said.

"The justice was tem-

peral to me."

It is a wonder how people can find or the most conventional life. Yet, notwithstanding, one can get a respite from work. A body can occu-

pate, or electric cars

convenience-giving things

offer comfort to the sum-

mer. Indeed, there are so

many ways of keeping

the summer cool, that one

will induce a great

desire to spend the summer

in the sun.

Club's Friday evening

features to its mem-

ber for comfort in every

way, including the

theatre, the



DOTTED MUSLIN FROCK.

ambitions in one's breast, and the valleys softly astir with grain, fill the soul with an infinite peace.

England comes in for a fine share of patronage. It is a lovely place for children. There is a band, a pavilion for dancing, and lemonade and ice cream galore.

A great many of the down-town business men and women go out there for a swim after the heat of the day and many of them tell me that life in these hot stores would be unendurable without the pleasure of this delicious dip in the close of each day. There is a nice bathhouse, and bathing suits to let, and the lake, with its drives and swimmers, is a pretty picture when the sun goes down. A rope is stretched across the water to divide the shallow part so that no danger is incurred. The lake is surrounded by cool, green woodland which holds in its shade a pond water-filled. The composition of the soil, just as the electric light does, the air is the best light we have.

She will undoubtedly be one of the most notable beauties in Atlanta society when she enters it.

As to me, a good deal of time here is really spent to the care of my garden and enjoy the life of the dragon. I am glad to say that the tired dragon is here.

She comes herself with perfect grace and looks far more modest than she does in the lights before the footlights.

The dragon is tarry on the roof, but the dragon is the dragon.

For the tired dragon after her, I like to see her.

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THE HAPPY HOTEL MAN

He Delivers Some Advanced Views on Human Nature.

HE HAS MET SOME NEW PEOPLE.

Types of Brand New Humans Who Stop at the Hotels.

TRIALS OF THE MAN AT THE REGISTER.

He Is Expected to Know Everything and Do Everything, and He Comes Near Filling the Bill.

The worldly wise, blasé fellow, clad in roses, smiles and stylish clothes, who graciously presides over the hotel register, lacks only the gift of facile expression to make him a Kipling or a Howells.

He has the requisite stock of infallible knowledge of human nature, and he never makes a mistake in sizing up his subject. He has gained this valuable knowledge from long and keen observation of all sorts of men and women.

If the hotel man should some day write a book it will make a hit. It will be the picturesqueness and variety of Dickens and more touches of nature than all the books that have been published this year con-



Tained. Fancy a volume of personal experiences and observations from the pen of clever Ed Calloway. The richness and variety, the faithfulness to life and the character sketching would all be of a masterly order.

But Ed is not going to write a book, although he enjoys writing, and he has gathered from real life to fill several with most interesting contents. He will remain a mute Kipling, content to continue his observations, and add to his stock of inside facts about people and life in general.

The hotel clerk is at the point of contact with the great, throbbing world, and he must be quick, energetic, tactful, and witty, gathering from real life to fill several with most interesting contents. He will remain a mute Kipling, content to continue his observations, and add to his stock of inside facts about people and life in general.

"How's that, sir?" he is saying. "Oh, yes, I can fit Tom on the second floor. Nice room, charming view, good breeze. Send it right away. Today's papers—all right, sir. Yes; tell the lady her carriage will be around in ten minutes. The train leaves at 12 m.—No, sir, not stopping here—will find him in the parlor I think, sir. Want your same old room; all right, sir—your bill? just see the cookkeeper over there," and so on for hours he answers the inquiries of the petulant,

He is gentle, patient, smiling, immovable, long suffering. At one and the same time he may be madly ringing for ice water, six newly arrived guests firing questions at him; the lady in 655 ordering a carriage, and a bell boy trying to deliver a verbal message, but he, his face does not lose its composure, and there is not a line in his brow. He is bland and smiling through it all.

"How's that, sir?" he is saying. "Oh, yes, I can fit Tom on the second floor. Nice room, charming view, good breeze. Send it right away. Today's papers—all right, sir. Yes; tell the lady her carriage will be around in ten minutes. The train leaves at 12 m.—No, sir, not stopping here—will find him in the parlor I think, sir. Want your same old room; all right, sir—your bill? just see the cookkeeper over there," and so on for hours he answers the inquiries of the petulant,

Every day there comes an hour when he is relieved—relieved in more than one sense. Then he gets the ink off his fingers, puts on a delicate blue tie, changes diamonds, dons a long, flowing coat and vest, and he who has never seen a hotel clerk walking out in such a style, even in his life this daily air constitutes a miracle.

The hotel clerk walks in a way peculiar to his tribe. No one can see him walk and fail to respect him. He walks like a man who has come to the world's fair at Chicago, and everywhere they were mistaken for millionaires. The millionaires, however, were supposed to have. The hotel clerk's is not constant to the walk, but it is constant to the smile. He has enough leisure to enjoy all of these small delights, and to go to bed at a reasonable hour.

Of the genus hotel clerk, Atlanta has some of the very finest examples in the world. There is one, however, whose fame is as wide as the continent, and who is always smiling, although bedecked with all the thousand little things that mark the hotel man's life, including a path of roses. The traveling public knows Ed as well as they know Atlanta, and it is a pleasure for them to find him behind the register when they reach the hotel.

Besides them there are Gus Anderson, Tom Powell, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mond and many others—all of them polite, accommodating, long suffering. The countless little incidents of their life are far from being an ordinary man, though his equanimity. They never get ruffled but are always ready to answer an inquiry or to greet a guest.

Last Friday a perspiring gentleman

irritable public and meets the hundreds and hundreds of demands from the guests.

"Do you know," said one of the brightest and most observant of Atlanta's hotel clerks to me the other day, "that we sometimes meet a brand new kind of person. That seems strange, but it is true, especially every now and then of human being in the course of a month's business; but the only new thing under the sun are new people. These advanced times are producing a crop of them."

"For instance, the modern girl—especially the summer girl—is all we see her right here in Atlanta. She talks about 'the Taylor sisters,' 'Helen and Anna' and the like of that, and wears showy white dresses with the latest accessories and improvements. But aside our home girls, the dazzling dream of femininity that registered here a few days ago was a creation."

"She had a soft little face with round features, and her hair in blonde. She talked about 'the Taylor sisters,' 'Helen and Anna' and the like of that, and wears showy white dresses with the latest accessories and improvements. But aside our home girls, the dazzling dream of femininity that registered here a few days ago was a creation."

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TYPHOID FEVER.

A Lecture on Its Treatment by Dr. Elmer Lee, of Chicago.

WHAT CAUSES THE DREAD DISEASE.

Drinking Impure Water Causes Poison Into the System—The Use of Water Internally and Externally, the Cure.

Representation of the value of cleanliness represents the most practical discovery in the medical world since the invention of the microscope. The application of the principles of cleanliness more nearly meets the requirements of real advance in curative medicines than all the other propositions known to the profession for the cure of disease.

The symptoms of typhoid fever are too well known by all to need particular mention; the question of burning interest is what to do to be saved. The disease is produced by drinking contaminated water, and its seat of development is situated in the bowels. Typhoid fever is a poison which, if it could be removed from the body, would become absorbed into the blood, life and even health, would be spared. Allowed to remain, the poison is drawn into the circulation, and very soon the whole body feels the depressing effects. Even at this time if those remaining poisonous juices and toxins which are contained in the bowel were not neutralized by the kidneys or washed entirely away by a stream of flowing water, the disease would be checked, the patient spared, and health restored.

Without waiting for the development of the symptoms of typhoid fever, the very first treatment is to make the patient drink clean water which may be taken in abundance, both internally fast and externally afterwards. The bowels are drenched and cleansed by a copious douche of hot salty water, made to pass into and out of the lower bowel, until the contents are cleared away and the returning water comes back as clear as before. Afterward, the rectal enema sick patient will find such ablation is a delight to the patient. It seems so reasonable they will say, and in practice it is just as good as they say.

Fears were formerly entertained by me, as they are today by some of my contemporaries, that something would be bursted by running a large quantity of water through the rectum, per rectum, with typhoid fever. No harm has ever been done, and neither is it likely to be caused. Several hundred cases have been so deluged by me with large quantities of water, and in no instance has the result failed to be beneficial.

The fear of doing harm may be entirely and forever dismissed. That which is not well and convenient to perform, is not convenient or troublesome to perform, but a little practice makes easy the methods which a little while before appeared unpleasant and even hard.

The temperature of the water used for cleansing and washing the bowels should always depend upon the temperature of the body. If there is high fever, water is given to the patient when it is cool, viz.: 75 degrees; but if the patient is chilly, or has a low temperature, the water should be at blood heat, nearly 100 degrees. During the first week of illness the irrigation of the bowels should take place in the morning and again in the evening of each day. After this one douche of water should be given each day until convenience. The doctor will then be satisfied if it is really acceded. The treatment will hold of his reason, which lends both hope and help to the management of the case.

Bathing the body is performed at regular intervals, and by such a system as may be convenient and suitable to the individual. The bath tub may be used when the patient is strong enough to sit in it, and cold water is very refreshing and useful to maintain strength and lower the heat of the body.

The most effective and most lasting influence is secured by wrapping the patient in a wet sheet. Two blankets are spread over the bed, covered with a sheet wet with cold water. The patient is wrapped in the sheet, and then a wet pack is applied, completely in the blankets. The time during which a wet pack may remain in this wet pack is from one-half to one hour, or even longer is he is comfortable. Bathing opens the pores of the skin, and through them the system discharges a part of the hurtful waste of the body. This bathing should be continued, several times daily, during the disease and during convalescence.

The last treatment is uncomplicated, simple and useful. The basis of it is cold water, and always plenty of it to drink. Water cools the body and assists to cleanse it of the poison which makes it sick. The elimination is carried on through the intestinal canal, through the kidneys, through the lungs and by the skin. Let the sick have water, it can never do harm.

Water only does good. What cruelty it was to feel cause to keep water from them, and what suffering it caused. A tablespoonful of paroxide of hydrogen (Marchand's) is added to each glass of water. It is the best and most simple remedy that can be given that is likely to be of benefit in helping to cure typhoid fever. Continued for a few days, it will then suffice for a few days and glucose substituted in its place, but as a relief to the patient and for the beneficial effect of the remedy itself. And so on in this way the two remedies are alternated, which is found by me to be the best arrangement for administering these valuable antiseptics. The preparation glycosine, in which glucose or concentrated oxygen gas is incorporated, and can be taken with as much freedom and safety as pure glycosine may be taken in doses of half a tablespoonful to a glass of water as often as water is taken during the day. When it is desired to allay nervousness and induce sleep at night sulphate of codine is used in doses of from one-quarter to one-half grain by the hypodermic method. This remedy tranquillizes the nervous system and induces sleep, and should be administered at night.

The typhoid fever patient receives as food whatever is simple, at regular intervals of four hours. Milk, simple, natural milk, is nourishment of the highest importance. One egg every day, or every other day, is alternated with a glass of fresh pressed juice of broiled steak or mutton. This diet is pleasant to take and more nutritious when whipped till it is light and then stirred with a small glass of milk. For a simple and nourishing article of food malted milk is always good.

The juices of fruits are delicious to the typhoid fever patient, and are not to be dismissed on the supposition that they are injurious. They are also according to popular belief, when the fever is broken and convalescence is beginning, water in copious draughts is no longer easy for the patient to take. When the usual glass of water is handed back half drained it is an encouraging sign of beginning restoration. For wholesome drinking fresh lake water that has passed through a pasteur porcelain filter is entirely safe.

The simplicity of the foregoing plan meets every requirement and saves nearly every expense. There is some complication. It is my belief that doing more than this is doing less, and less than this, which is so simple, is not enough. The profession agrees that no kind of treatment is useful or curative in typhoid fever. Indeed, one of these days, in my opinion, the statement will be considered applicable to others, of not all, of the diseases of the world.

This plan, as proposed by me and practiced during a period of five years, consists in review of the following systematic management in typhoid fever.

Water used internally as a douche for tea irrigation of the bowels, either simple

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The Unicycle.

or made strong with pure liquid soap. Water as a drink and as a remedy, taken moderately and frequently, especially during the early stages of the disease, is the best. The water should be given as often as desirable and agreeable to the circumstances of the case. Subsequent applications of cool water to the surface of the body during the entire illness.

Paroxide of Hydrogen (Marchand's). Paroxide of hydrogen (Marchand's) is a powerful antiseptic. It is composed of the oxygen which is set free in the stomach and intestines. But to be of real value these remedies are to be taken in consideration of the quantity and quality of water, this, in my opinion, they are of little use. The properties of the bowels is so great that any amount of water can be spread over enough of this enormous area to affect it beneficially. Cleanliness is the principle governing the use of paroxide of hydrogen.

For a remedy that soothes and brings on sleep at night, sulphate of codine is better than chloral; besides it is the safest and easiest.

For food anything that is simple and in liquid form; milk is always the best; milk should be developed after juice from fresh meat. The milk from fresh, ripe meat, the nutrition taken should be at regular intervals (four hours), that sufficient time may be given for the assimilation of the stimulants and drugs are injurious with exception, and better results are secured without their use. Typhoid fever generates a great deal of heat, and the body is cooled by sweating. This is a preventable disease. Typhoid fever affects all classes, but it food and water are the best. The disease is produced by drinking contaminated water, and its seat of development is situated in the bowels. The disease is a poison that which, if it could be removed from the body, it had become absorbed into the blood, life and even health, would be spared. Allowed to remain, the poison is drawn into the circulation, and very soon the whole body feels the depressing effects.

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The fear of doing harm may be entirely and forever dismissed. That which is not well and convenient to perform, is not convenient or troublesome to perform, but a little practice makes easy the methods which a little while before appeared unpleasant and even hard.

The editor says he hopes there is no incubator awaiting this woman in this world, at least!

There are ninety-two lepers now in this country.

Window panes of porous glass are made in Paris.

A new setting machine was invented as early as 1824.

Indro is one of the leading products of San Salvador.

Play's Bay of St. Paul was originally called Play's Bay.

Antelopes are becoming extinct on the western prairies.

June 27—December 24 are the heaviest months with jewellers.

After training, a good circus horse is worth \$100 to \$200.

Fast food and lumber are the principal exports of Norway.

Nearly every male royal personage of Europe is a bison.

A telegram from New York to New Zealand is repeated fifteen times.

The fuchsia was named for Fuchs, a distinguished German botanist.

One out of every 180 inhabitants of the United States is a bicyclist.

The spring and autumn maneuvers of European armies cost annually over \$10,000,000.

The Fourth of July Balloon.



Come along, Johnnie, we'll send it up."



In, filling beautifully. You hold it up!



"They pap! hurry pap! I'm goin' it's goin!"



"Gone!"

cost us was certainly an advertisement that path to adopt that system.

The President's idea is a good one, and I think it has been tried by some others, though not perhaps in exactly the same way."

Electric Transmission of Power.

There is probably enough power in Niagara falls to supplant every steam engine in Georgia if it were directly applied. The estimated energy of Niagara falls is over 200,000,000 horse-power, and the mechanical energy of this country.

Over 20,000 horse-power is already developed at Niagara falls by means of turbines, and all manufacturing establishments, street railways and electric lights in Buffalo, N. Y., are supplied from this source by electric transmission. It is claimed by expert electrical engineers that with the present development of the power of Niagara electricity distributed by having more certain in energy and more economical in use, would supplant every steam engine in the country. Illustrative of the efficiency of electric transmission of power. The Ponomah mills, in the village of Taftville, Conn., is one of the largest establishments in the world where cotton spinning and weaving are done on a large scale. The power of the mill is generated by water power, the newer by steam. The company lately purchased some mill property four and a half miles up the stream at Taftville. It did not care to equip this property at once, and it does not like to have 1,500 horse-power waste itself at the mill at Taftville. The decision was therefore reached to transmit part of the power to Taftville and use the new mill instead of steam. Two "three-phase" alternating current dynamos were connected with the shafting in the Baltic mill and the power (about 200 horse-power), transmitted by wire to Taftville. As there was still power to spare at Taftville, smaller dynamos having direct current were connected and a trolley car in Norwich, of which Taftville is a suburb, are now operated by this excess of energy. This successful experiment will doubtless attract wide attention.

A Practical Turn of Mind.

The Medical Record tells of a woman in Ohio who utilized the high temperature of her husband's bed for eight weeks before his death, by using him as an incubator for her eggs.

She took a number of eggs, and wrapping each one in cotton batting, laid them alongside of the body of her husband, in the bed, he being unable to resist or move a limb. Fifty was the number of eggs first used as an experiment, and after three weeks she was rewarded with forty-six lively young chicks.

The happiness of the first trial prompted her to try it again, and this time she doubled the quantity, and was again rewarded for her ingenuity with another brood of chickens. Another hundred eggs were placed in the bed, but this time her husband was so near the end that the necessary heat was lacking, and he passed away, leaving behind 100 half-hatched chicks. She was not able to get out done in her plans by trim death, placing the eggs in the oven, thinking to finish the work her husband had failed to complete. During the bustle and excitement of the funeral, however, she allowed the fire to get too hot and the eggs were all cooked.

The editor says he hopes there is no incubator awaiting this woman in this world, at least!

There is more life in one grain of wheat than in a bushel of oats.

The same axiom is equally true regarding Hock-Sarsaparilla as compared to many other remedies.

Senatorial Histories.

From the Wilmington Messenger.

The Senate as now constituted is clean cut of all touch with the people. It hardly favors a thing the people favor, or a great majority favor. The more than one hundred trust about control legislation in the Senate, as startling, disgraceful revelations of a recent date have been made public. All these efforts are laid with due reference to the needs, demands and necessities of great corporations.

By calling primaries the people can express their choice. Any man may enter the race. If his principles and character please a majority of the people he will receive a majority.

The democratic executive committee failed to call primaries, and the people of all the counties act for themselves. The people doubtless would like to vote in this important matter—selecting United States senators. The people at large are not well satisfied with the outlook. They are not disposed to let a few politicians manage their affairs any longer. They wish to be heard. They wish to vote.

Who can say to this wish, these demands of the people? The politicians are mistaken if they think the people are "dumb, drivers, cattle." The people are the rulers. They should hold primaries for all county offices as well as for the congress and senators. Why not? What is your reason against it?

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache.

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic health.

Dr. Medley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemon, combined with other vegetable tonics, and will fail you in any of the above named diseases. Fifty cents and a bottle at Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

P. B. BAWTELL.

A Card.

For nervous and sick headaches, Indigestion, biliousness and constipation, of which I have been a great sufferer, I have never found any remedy that will give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

Published Morning Call, Griffin, Ga.

Frances Spinkling and Refreshing.

Jacob's pure soda, coco-cola and crushed fruit flavors. Finest and purest in the city at Jacobs' branch drug store, corner Peachtree, Edgewood Avenue and Decatur streets. Call them for sparkling and refreshing drinks.

Christian Endeavor.

Special excursion for Cleveland and Niagara Falls, leaving Atlanta Tuesday, July 3, and returning Saturday, July 7, for the round trip.

John F. Jones.

Gasoline.

Scientifically manufactured and thoroughly refined gasoline, kerosene, benzine, etc., for all kinds of internal combustion engines.

Call for price list.

Very Cheap.

Find the finest soda and mineral waters, crushed fruit flavors, etc., at Jacobs' branch drug store, corner Peachtree, Edgewood Avenue and Decatur streets. Call them for sparkling and refreshing drinks.

Mr. John M. Miller.

Mr. John M. Miller will open on sale.

Monday morning, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Price, 25¢.

Address all correspondence to Mr. John M. Miller, agent, 33½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

The German American Mutual Life Association

Offers to GENERAL ND SPECIAL AGENTS

desirable contracts in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Indiana.

Apply at General Office, 33½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

The German American Mutual Life Association

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Making Arrangements to Visit the Chautauqua.

OLD-TIME CAMP MEETING DAYS

How the People Tented—Everything Was Free to All, and Great Crowds Gathered.

For The Constitution.
Our folks are saving up eggs and beginning to primp for a visit to the chautauqua at Ponca de Leon sprays.

Brown and I have our way sometimes when there is not much at stake—but we never try to control the movements of our households upon such an issue as visiting the chautauqua. When a woman gets it in her head that it is an indication of a woman's one desire to be a mother, a hand in their chautauqua old fogy like me and Brown had as well take a back seat. We generally agree at once and go along just to set and wink at each other as the wives look knowing when the lecturer puts on some Greek phrase with a scientific flourish. Me and Brown would like to know if there is any fellow in Georgia who has come down with "camping fever" yet, for they do not exactly appreciate science, lectures nor think operatic music "just splendid." Brown says that at least a few people run the world—set the pace and mold opinion.

As for us—me and Brown—we acknowledge that we had rather sit on slab benches under a bush arbor at the camp meeting than go into the old "unshaven" preachers with a halibutlick lick. These old preachers would make you understand that there was a hell, and they would be so plain about it that you could almost smell the brimstone; and they would make you understand that there was a heaven, and that over there we would meet our friends, and generally in this state of mind the good old sister would begin clapping her hands and hollering "Glory, glory, glory!" and in a shorter time than it would take a "learned" lecturer to sip a little ice water from his glass the whole arbor was in a wild uproar in praises to God and in love with Jesus. A scientific discourse never made a scene and can never contend on such results.

We have been watching the family getting ready for the chautauqua and it forced upon us memories of the old campmeetings. Our old meetings were held after lay-by. Work time was over; there was no anxiety, a sweet peace reigned in all the tents, the young ones lay back at home, the old ones of the nicest hums lay back, pitch away for camping-meeting. Chickens had grown as camping-meeting chickens. Preserves had been kept, eggs saved up, butter on hand—everything had been anticipated to make the occasion a joyful one.

At the proper time neighbors met and cleaned up the campground. The "tents" were new, the roofs were put upon the arbor, old boughs were replaced with new ones, and what a time the children would have sweeping, raking and burning to make everything clean. Tents were filled with new wheat straw at last, cooking utensils and provisions, beds and bedding and the people began to move in. A revival of right-hand—a return of the old campmeeting, of brotherly love and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. If neighbors had grievances one with another, they brought them not to the campgrounds. The sorrowing came to be cheered and the weary came to rest. From away off the good old preachers would come. From other counties friends and kindred would pour. In the tents the young ones would sleep and such times can only be imagined now. Such a feast of friendship renewed, such a forgiving of hearts estranged, such a flow of good old-time religion I am afraid is a thing of the past.

How many of the dear old "unshaven" could we name today whose utterances at the camp meetings saved souls and set the pace of moral standards. Sectarian roles were laid aside and the "amends" of the stanch old Hardshell mingled with the "glory halaloo" of the shouting Methodist. To God was all the glory given in word and song. A thousand voices joined in—singing the hymns of Jesus' name,

"Let us sing unto thy present fail."

Bring forth the royal diadem,

And crown him Lord of all."

Under such strains the young people pressed to the altar and implored the prayers of these old preachers. Mothers wept over sons and fathers knelt by the daughters and sisters, and the old ones knelt to the Lord who was there could hardly fail to bring its reward. For months afterward the result was seen, as young men and young women connected themselves with the church of their choice and dated their turn in life from the sermon at the camp ground at the last camp meeting. God had these old preachers! They may have forgot under the weight of such a load of teaching and science, but the world must get back to their simple ways and honest methods, or go to the eternal pow-wows. You may hammer upon the understanding with all your weight of learning, but the heart must be touched with brotherly love and simple faith in Jesus. Sensation in the pulpit, in religion, fear the world and diet as unwholesome as in its effects as the overshadowing of the old-time preacher is damning in its results.

The young generation may wonder how such a multitude of people could be fed and sleep without a great hotel at hand. It was easy enough and a happy privilege of the country people. That is why such efforts in securing the crowd, and if there was ever such a crowd at the meeting, it might be caused by some good old preacher not sharing the hospitality with some one who thought he had a right to claim him.

Long tables were set in front of every "tent" for the hungry, and a suspended straw answer for beds at night. A picture made by the stretching of sheets along the center of the tent generally divided the boys from the girls at bed time.

At daylight a bugle was sounded from the arbor to call the multitude to morning prayers. Then began a lively hustling. The men took themselves out to the spring branch for a morning wash while the women "dressed" for each other out by the tent and dressed each other's hair and arranged the ribbons—anyhow the whole crowd was generally ready to meet at the arbor at the second blowing of the bugle and as the sun peeped up it was welcomed by a thousand voices with

"Come thou fount of every blessing,
Tune my heart to sing thy grace;
Streams of mercy never ceasing,
Call for songs of loudest praise;
Oh, to grace how great a debtor,
Daily I'm constrained to be;
Let thy goodness, like a fetter,
Bind my wandering heart to thee."

Of course, in such a crowd you would always find a few who were forever on the outside. But there were some of these and I want to tell you how he got "tuck down" with one of his own tricks. The boys generally got out and away from the tent before the girls began to stir. One morning as we all went out Brown had to return for something. When he got inside by himself he had to be "smart" and take a look at the faces of the girls who were laying against the sheet that hung for a partition. If the fool had stopped at looking at little it would have been all right, but he didn't. Just a wee bit of the lady's foot was peeping from under the curtain and Brown a sort of fellow that the men called the "dopey" went to see. He pulled the sheet a soft push which showed a little more of the sleeping lady's foot and, in fact, showed her pretty ankle. Brown was a sullen and he rushed out and gathered us all and showed us the pretty sight. Nothing would do

but what Brown must find out who she belonged to. It was easy enough for him to go to the door of the tent and peer in, which he did. He returned in a shorter time than it took him to go and he looked the most changed I ever saw a man in so short a time.

It was Brown's wife's foot he had been having us look at in such great glee.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Something About the Anarchists.
Who are the Anarchists? The World.
From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The assassin of President Carnot doubtless believes in the "propaganda of the deed," taught by the French and Italian schools of anarchists.

They declare that the object of anarchy is to create a revolution, or chaos, and out of chaos form a social order in which all "authority" will be abolished.

Anarchy as a revolutionary doctrine was officially born at the congress of Lausanne in March, 1865.

Any congress declared "war on capital, on private property, on the oppression of man by man, on all authority, of whatever, of dynastic, temporary, or even parliamentary."

They believe also in internationalism—"no fatherland, no boundary line, no

Anarchists are organized in groups which are independent of one another.

Members are not compelled to obey the will of a majority of their group.

A recent article in The Paris Figaro says that if there is any fellow in Georgia who has come down with "camping fever" yet, for they do not exactly appreciate science, lectures nor think operatic music "just splendid." Brown says that at least a few people run the world—set the pace and mold opinion.

The intellects of the scholars of Paris, such as Leopold Ritter and Jean Gracchus, have the propaganda at death. The Figaro says of the assassins who have implemented the doctrine of anarchism who have

from every trade and profession, have, in turn, invented an anarchy of their own, separating themselves more in touch with the old and the new etymological meaning of the term.

"They have their hatreds, their personal grifts and personal ambitions, taken from the people built up a doctrine, taken it is true, from anarchist's impeachment of society in general, but applied to the passions and personal interests of the "impudent." But the doctoines of the anarchist party cannot deny their comrades and allies, since they preach the same doctrine."

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

Mr. Longfellow's Ancestry.

From The Boston Transcript.
Henry W. Longfellow descended from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins through the following family:

1. By the daughter, Elizabeth Alden; married William Pabodie.

2. By the daughter, Mary Pabodie; married the Rev. Ichabod Wiswall.

3. Mercy Wiswall; married Deacon John Wadsworth.

4. Sarah Wiswall; married Peleg Wadsworth.

5. General Peleg Wadsworth of Revolutionary fame.

6. Zilpha Wadsworth; married Stephen Longfellow.

7. Henry W. Longfellow.

Mr. Longfellow descended also from Elder Brewster and Henry Sampson.

Henry W. Longfellow was Susanna Sampson, daughter of John Sampson and Priscilla Bartlett, who was daughter of Captain Bartlett and Sarah Brewster, who was the daughter of Elder William Brewster.

Elizabeth Alden is another line, as the mother of the above named Priscilla Bartlett.

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Still the New Goods Arrive—Case after Case. Every day of the past two weeks has brought us something new. Goods bought at end-of-season-prices, which we can afford to sell at figures never before possible. Read every line; the item you miss may be just the one you most want to see. Over 300 cases of new, seasonable merchandise opened last week.



What goods cost now and what goods cost a few months ago are two very different items. We are just back from market where we bought hundreds of cases of Seasonable Stuffs which we can sell fully one-fourth less than the same goods would have COST us two months ago.

READ THE PARTICULARS.

Ladies' Oxfords.



\$2.50

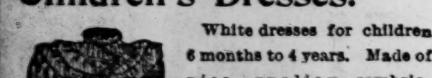
Costumes to Order.



We are prepared through our Dressmaking Department to produce costumes to order on short notice. Evening outifts, street dresses and waists made up in the best manner. Special prices for the summer months.

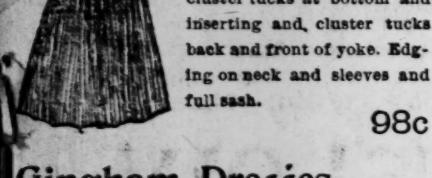
50c

Ladies' Corsets.



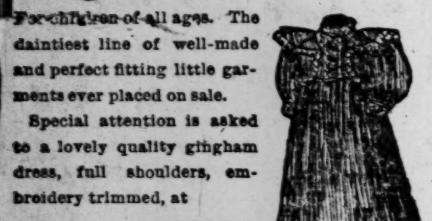
An odd lot, bought from a bankrupt stock. Some very fine ones included if you can get your size. Some up to \$2.50 each. On sale in basement saleroom at

Children's Dresses.



98c

Gingham Dresses



\$2.00

Face Veiling.



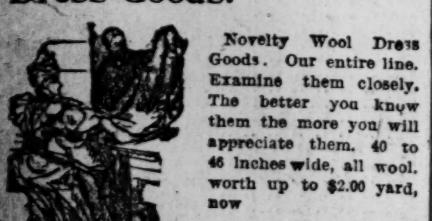
10c

Standard Patterns.



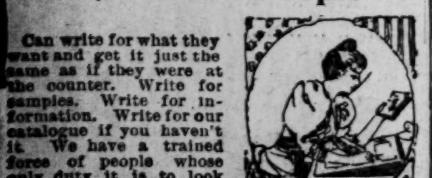
25c

Dress Goods.



85c

Out of Town People



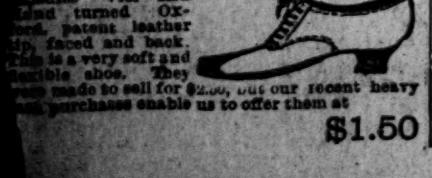
85c

China Silks.



85c

Ladies' Oxfords.



\$1.50

Standard Patterns.

Tested and proven to be the best paper pattern now before the public. Modern and up to date. All the good points and none of the bad. Now on sale at our store. Fashion sheets and handy catalogues free.

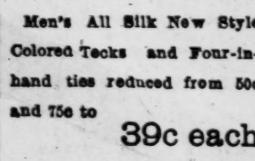


Hosiery,



25c

Men's Neckwear.



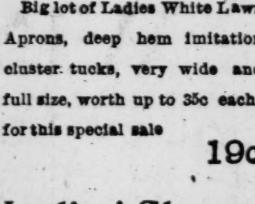
39c each

Men's Shirts.



69c each

Ladies' Aprons.



19c

Ladies' Shoes.



\$2.00

Japanese Fans.



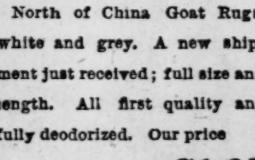
25c

Silexo, Marvelous Silexo



5c

Goat Rugs.



\$1.95

Turkish Rugs.



\$14

Ladies' Gloves



15c pair

Jap. Mattings.



\$1.50



\$1.50

The Modern Store! The Model Store!

... Up to Date Throughout ..

The quickest Cash and Bundle Service, the best Light and Ventilation, and Prices as NOWHERE ELSE.

SPECIAL---VERY SPECIAL---ITEMS

AT

SPECIAL---VERY SPECIAL---PRICES.

87 pieces of the finest imported Wash Goods, French Japonettes, Scotch Ginghams, Figured Mulls, etc., 25c and 35c yard heretofore.....Now 12 1/2c

56 pieces Columbian Crepon and Striped Creponette, a favorite 12 1/2c fabric, very desirable styles.....Now 5c

5,000 yards of the finest Swiss Embroidery, widths up to 12 inches, value up to \$2, odd pieces from broken sets, the greatest bargains of the entire year, your choice.....25c

25 of our finest Novelty Suits of wool Dress Goods, entire remaining stock of fine Suits, \$20 up to \$40.....Choice now \$10

125 pieces fancy weaves of all wool Dress Goods, good as the world has ever produced to retail at from 60c to 85c yard.....Now 39c

Our entire stock of high class Dress Goods other than plain weaves, goods always retailed from \$1.25 to \$2 yard.....All at 75c

A 50 piece lot new Wash Silks, genuine Habutais, specially good patterns.....At 35c

50 dozen Infants' white Lawn Caps, a job lot bought at very much under their regular price. See them.....At 50c

25 dozen Ladies' light weight Muslin Gowns, cut full length and width, trimmed with cluster tucks, Lace and Inserting, beautifully made and perfect fitting, garments easily worth \$1.50 each.....Each 88c

50 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, bleached and natural, extra large size.....Each 10c

100 gross of the famous Cream Oatmeal Soap, 3 cakes in a box, handsomely wrapped, This is one of the best bargains we offer. It is as good as any 10c a cake in the world.....12 1/2c box

50 pieces of black Lace Striped Lawns, fast black, guaranteed, worth 15c.....Now 8c yard

1,000 pieces of all Silk Ribbon in all shades and widths, and formerly all prices, Now 5c yard

500 fine natural handle Gloria Silk Umbrellas, all fine handles in hard wood twists and knobs, the \$1.50 quality.....Now 98c

To clean out our Cotton Challis and fancy Lawns, perhaps 5,000 pieces, the whole thing offered tomorrow.....At 2 1/2c yard

A complete and new assortment of Ladies' Chemisets in all colors and white Linen, former price 35c.....Now 19c

160 pieces of Torchon Laces, all widths and qualities, 1 to 4 inches wide, worth up to 20c yard, on bargain table.....At 9c yard

1,000 yards of regular 10c quality of India Linen tomorrow morning.....At 3c yard

100 pieces of fine striped Sheer India Linen, nice quality, never sold less than 15c yard, tomorrow they will be.....5c

Several cases of fine fancy colored Lawns, in all the newest shadings and patterns, all season have been 12 1/2c.....Now 6 1/4c

"Scone Batiste," a whole lot of new ones just received, bargain counter in the morning for.....5c yard

That Basement

Comes forward with the greatest of all its great sales. The half hundred cases of new goods added during the last few days are the bargain wonders of the times.

5,000 yards Satin Stripe Sheer white Lawn, good value at 15c, yours for 10c.

Two cases Striped and Plaid Lawns, pure white, at 7 1/2c.

999 yards pure white Crepe, someting new in dainty stripes, just the thing for cool serviceable Dresses, at 10c.

Another lot wool Challis, light shades, yours for 9c.

See our counter of solid figured and striped Crepons, all go at 7 1/2c.

Bengal India Lawns, 32 inches, worth everywhere 12 1/2c, yours for 7 1/2c.

5,000 yards Dress and Apron styles Ginghams only 4c.

A solid counter of short lengths in 7c quality Indigo Prints at 4c.

10-4 Sheetings—another shipment to go at 12 1/2c.

8 bars Glory and Just-Out Soap for 25c. Full pound bar Family Soap 5c.

Cream Oatmeal Soap, an elegant toilet Soap, price for box of 3 cakes 12 1/2c.

Boys Shirt Waists, all sizes, 21c. Ladies' Gauze Vests 5c. Extra quality Vest with Tape neck, 10c.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear. Any style garment can be found on our bargain table at 69c.

Ladies' tucked and hemmed Drawers, nice quality, 25c. Corset Covers at 15c and 25c.

Another shipment of our peerless yard-wide Bleaching at 5c.

5,000 yards soft Sea Island to go at 50c. English Tweeds for Boys and Men's Pants 25c.

A full stock Cottonade at from 10c to 25c. New line Cheviots for the Boys only 12 1/2c.

Spool Silk, black and colors, 5c. New line Challies in dark and light shades, worth 7 1/2c, for 5c.

Scone Batiste, just the goods for Shirt Waists, only 5c.

Chiffonett Lawn, sheer and cool, all colors, only 5c.

5,000 yards Ribbons, up to No. 12, just to make it interesting we let 'em go at 5c.

Our Men and Ladies' Hose are the town talk, black and tan, only 10c.

See our stock of Scissors, brass rivet, all sizes, at 25c.

Men's Satin Calf Oxfords and Southern Ties, plain and globe toe, to close \$1.50.

Ladies' Dongola hand turned Blucher Oxfords, opera and Phil. patent tip, worth \$2; \$1.25.

Child's Dongola spring heel, patent tip Shoes, 6 to 8, worth 75c, 35c.

Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' Vic McKay Sewed Button Boots, Phil. patent tip. The shoe combines good solid construction with good style, and has the wearing qualities of the \$4.00 and \$6.00 kind. We will close them at

\$1.75

Belt Buckles.



23c

Modish Frocks.

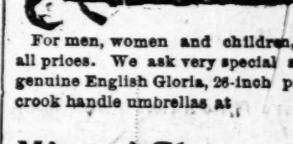
Every woman is more or less interested in her good appearance. The primary requisite is proper apparel. We are primarily dress goods people and can supply you with the right things at the right prices.

Stationery



25c

Umbrellas



98c

Misses' Shoes.

Misses' Dongola Kay Sewed Button Boots, Phil. patent tip and Dongola tip. This is a genuine goathose, with a soft leather 'in' sole and outer soles and leather counters and will wear as long as a \$1.00 shoe. Price

\$1.00

Glassware.

Thin Blown Tumblers, "Crystal," each. Thin Blown Tumblers, barred, each. Thin Blown Tumblers, Greek and Star, each. Thin Blown Tumblers, imitations of cut glass, good for hotel use only, each. The Fifth Avenue Goblet, bell-shaped, 12 oz., \$1.00. Wine Glasses, imitation cut glass, only 4c. Ice Creamers or Fruit Sippers and Salts, each. Pepper and Salts, pink, blue and delicate green, each. Muffin Pans, 12 oz., each. Sugar Sifters, each. Butter Dishes, best imitation cut glass in the market, each. Ice Creams or Fruit Sanders to match. Ink Stand, each.

\$1.00

PART 2. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. 13 TO 24.

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Monday we begin a sale destined to eclipse all former efforts. It is a master movement—a monumental money-saving event that will animate the buying masses, and render the opening week of July memorable. The attractions ready for display are marvelous.

KEELY COMPANY

Conditions, peculiar and exceptional, favoring price reductions, make possible the mastodon bargains we now offer in Imported Wash Goods. Here are immense values that will charm the multitude and check the inconvenience of hard times. Remember the day, Monday.

Four Unmatchable Specials!

Thirty pieces Printed Irish Linen Lawns, finest quality and cheeriest designs we ever saw. They were meant to be marvelous sellers at 5c; our price now is.....	15c
Forty-five different styles in French Organds, representing all the loveliest patterns and colorings. These are the shiniest and sheerest, were 40c, now.....	29c
Eighty-six new pieces Striped Wash Silks. White and cream grounds with narrow lines of clearest colors. Worth 65c; our price.....	39c
Fifteen pieces All-silk Moire Striped Black Genadines. You never saw their like in any market under \$1.50 the yard; our price.....	99c

A Flutter! One of the most prominent importers in this country, who has a long line of celebrated foreign confections, wanted to see June go out with empty stock rooms. He had choice novelties to sacrifice, fresh from the manufacturers of Japan, China, Switzerland, Scotland and Germany. However, our resident New York buyer was fascinated by the Paris exhibition, and secured at fractional prices, for cash, the following peerless and matchless variety:

French Lawns! Dainty, summerly weaves, and among the quickest favorites. The airiness of the goods, the delicacy of the printings and the littleness of the prices inspire continuous buying. No old patterns, no ancient colors, but a full collection of the latest effects that the Cotton king have produced. No better fabric can be had for laundering or for neat and pleasant dressing.

39c is their real value..... Our price.....

French Batistes! For dresses and skirt waists. Choicest stock we ever had; more lovely and dainty designs, color-worked with greater art and skill. In the store but one day. Not likely to stay beyond tomorrow—surely would not if one in ten of the women who want Wash Goods and are looking about town for just such chances knew of them.

39c is their real value..... Our price.....

French Gingham! These Novelty Gingham have been on a pedestal for the last six months. They are beautiful, and the prettiest designs are scarce. None ever dreamed that circumstances would tumble their prices to less than half. Women have sighed for them, but cost has been a bar. The fluctuating impulse of an importer brings these patrician, proud-blooded Ginghams within the easy reach of all.

60c is their real value..... Our price.....

French Organdie! The quality that every woman knows the worth of. July temperatures demand these light and graceful printed stuffs. Light and dark grounds. Large and small effects for almost any taste. As summery as sunshine, as cool as shadow, the very sort of fabric the sultry season sets you thinking about. Films of threads, hazy tints. Every fold enriched with the opulence and grace of an exquisite art.

40c is their real value..... Our price.....

French Challis! Creamy grounds with new patterns and flowery picturings in the fresh assortment just received. An ideal dress material. Softness with strength. Light enough for the hot days, warm enough for chilly evenings, handsome enough for an afternoon costume anywhere. Bright, billowy and cheery. They have the luster of finest wool, that's why a dash of water don't dim their charming surfaces.

60c is their real value..... Our price.....

On Monday morning one hundred feet of center space will be devoted to a miscellany of Wash Goods at exactly half price. Among them are:

Manchester and Wool Challis—Striped Crinkled Seersuckers—Novelty Dotted Swiss—Pineapple and Sumatra Tissues and Fancy Printed Dimities, worth 20c the yard; our price.....

10c

In the Bargain Square.

REMINANTS OF WASH GOODS.

Worth up to 10c, at 4 3-4
Worth up to 20c, at 7 1-2

Black Dress Goods—Four Phenomenal Bargains!

Lupin's 42-in Nun's Veiling,
Lupin's 44-in Fine Baptiste,
Lupin's 46-in Henrietta Cloth,
Lupin's 46-in Summer Serge,
Worth \$1.00, our price 49c

KEELY COMPANY

E. M. Bass & Co.

The only way to have money is to save it.

The best way to save money is to place it where it will procure the most while you are saving.

For this week 37 Whitehall street will be a place for UNMATCHABLE BARGAINS, and this is the place to save money on your purchases. The prices below speak to your wants and appeal to your welfare.

Silks and Black Goods.

When you get a high quality at a low price you get a bargain. That makes it a stroke of business to examine this department. Quality too high, prices too low to resist the temptation.

Silks.

120 yards figured China Silks for 15c. Our entire stock of figured Chinas and Surrahs worth 75c to \$1.50, on center counter this week for 47c each.

15c Moire Silks in all shades for 48c. Taffeta Silks in all shades, for 48c. 1,300 yards solid China Silks, evening shades, worth 80c, for 18c. All wash Silks at New York cost. 75c Grenadines at 39c. 46-inch Grenadines, worth \$1.75, for \$1.00.

Black Goods.

9 pieces 42-inch Serge, worth 75c, for 44c. 11 pieces 48-inch Serge, worth \$1, for 60c. 7 pieces 44-inch Silk Warp Henrietta, worth \$2.25, for \$1.25. 5 pieces 42-inch Silk Warp Henrietta, worth \$1.75, for 80c. 10 pieces 44-inch Silk Warp Henrietta, worth \$1.50, for 80c.

12 pieces 44-inch Silk Warp Tamise, worth \$1.50, for 20c. 8 pieces 44-inch Silk Warp Tamise, worth \$1.50, for 20c. 20 pieces 42-inch all wool Albatross, worth \$1.50, for 80c. 22 pieces 40-inch all wool Cashmeres and Henriettas, worth 80c, for 38c. 10 pieces 42-inch all wool novelty Tamise, worth 90c, for 50c.

Wash Goods.

How do you keep from getting mad when you go to buy some other merchant and pay more for your dress than you could have gotten the same goods of us for about half the price you paid for it.

1 case Irish Lawn, 18c quality, for 10c. 1 case Jackone, 20c quality, for 12c. 50 pieces half wool Challies, 25c quality, for 15c. 41 pieces Satteens in great variety, dark and light ground, for 12c each. A few patterns in Moire Satteens, 35c quality, to close at 20c.

A special sale in center counter, consisting of lawn-Batiste, knotted Swiss, to close at 8c. 5,000 yards fine Ginghams, 10c quality, to close at 6c. 10,000 yards fine Ginghams, 12c quality, for 7c. 6,000 yards French Ginghams, 15c quality, for 9c. 3,000 yards French Ginghams, 20c quality, for 20c. 15,000 yards best prints, 7c quality, for 4c. 5,000 yards fine Percales, 7c quality, for 4c. 5,000 yards fine Percales, 10c quality, for 6c.

Notions.

Bring in your shopping bag and let us fill it with bargains.

1,500 pair Ladies' Vests, worth 10c, for 5c. 1,250 pair Ladies' Vests, bleached, tape in neck and sleeves, worth 25c, for 10c. 900 pair Ladies' Vests, bleached, silk finish, tape in neck and sleeves, worth 40c, for 25c. 1,100 pair Ladies' Vests, elegant quality and finish, worth 60c, for 38c.

700 pair Ladies' black silk Mitts, worth 25c, for 15c. 500 pair Ladies' black silk Mitts, worth 25c, for 15c. 600 pair Ladies' black silk Mitts, worth 35c, for 25c.

300 pair Ladies' Mitts, assorted colors, at half price.

9c. Ladies' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, for 4c. 600 Ladies' Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, former price 25c, for 15c. 800 Ladies' Scalloped, handsomely embroidered Handkerchiefs, former price 35c, for 25c.

400 Ladies Chemisettes in white tucked, plain white and colored pin stripes, former price everywhere 8c. 12c. Baby Caps just received in all styles and qualities 1-3c below the usual price. We can supply you in Corsets and make the pieces to suit you.

200 boxes nice note paper with envelopes to match. 10 bars Laundry Soap. Elegant line Hairpins at remarkably low prices.

Shoes.

100 pair Ladies' Slippers, worth \$1, for 50c. 120 pair Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, worth \$1.60, for \$1. 90 pair Ladies' Common Sense Shoes, worth \$1.50, for 80c. 200 pair Ladies' small sizes, worth \$2, for \$1.50. 150 pair Ladies' Cloth Top Shoes, worth \$2, for \$1.50. 250 pair Misses' Dongola Oxfords, worth \$2, for \$1.25. 180 pair Men's Shoes, worth \$2.25, for \$1.50. 200 pair Men's Shoes, Charles Heiser's make, worth \$5, for \$4.50. 100 pair Boys' Lace Shoes, worth \$1.50, for 80c.

1 case checked Nainsook, 8c quality, this week 45c. 1 job lot Nainsooks at a value to close at 50c. 12 pieces 37-inch Dimity, 20c quality, for 11c. 15 pieces Honey Comb Lawn, 15c quality, for 12c. 1 job lot in India Linen, 25c quality, for 18c. 25 pieces Hemstitched Lawn, 15c quality, for 10c. 9 pieces Silk Mull, 50c quality, for 38c. 12 pieces Silk Mull, 75c quality, for 48c.

37 WHITEHALL STREET.

NOT OFTEN
DO WE SPEAK.
IT IS NOT NECESSARY,

As it is well understood that we always sell

FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

As low or lower than those that are constantly advertising to sell at cost or less.

When we do advertise you may know that something unusual will be offered, as in the following case:

200 Ladies' Fine Gowns, beautifully trimmed, worth \$1.25 to \$2.00, at \$1.00.
150 " " " " " \$2.00 to \$2.50, at \$1.25.
175 " " " " " \$2.50 to \$3.50, at \$1.90.
140 " " " " " \$4.00 to \$6.50, at \$2.90.
300 Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, neatly trimmed. 25c
290 Ladies' Chemise, extra long, neatly trimmed. 50c
95 Ladies' and Misses' Silk Waists, worth \$2.50 to \$3.00. 75c
125 Men's Shirts (Utica cotton, Chambray fronts), worth 65c. 28c
400 sets of Ladies' and Misses' Collars and Cuffs. 15c
500 Collarettes, with Lace Jabot, worth 35c. 15c
300 pairs Kid Gloves, perfect shape, good colors, worth \$1.00 to \$1.50, at 75c
5,000 yards best Lining Cambries. at 4c
1,000 yards Lonsdale Cambrie. at 10c
175 Infants' Caps (neatly trimmed), worth 30c. at 15c
500 yards Utica 10-4 Sheetings, worth 35c. at 25c
75c Gents' white Shirts, great value at 75c. our price 50c
500 Ladies' Vests, tape neck and arms. at 10c
100 doz. fast black seamless Hose, worth 20c. at 10c
75 doz. fast black seamless Hose (our own importation). at 25c

NOTIONS.

1 paper Pins, 2½c; 360 English Pins for 5c; Dress Shields, 10c; Sterling Scarf Pins, 15c; Spool Silk, 8c; Spool Thread, 3c.

Something New in the Art Department.

Stamping done neatly and promptly in colors. Stamping outfit, including ten choice patterns, with paper in four colors, for transferring thousands of patterns, for only ONE DOLLAR.

T. N. WINSLOW,
AMERICAN NOTION CO.
28 Whitehall Street.

Negligee Shirts!

To sweltering men who seek comfort during these intolerable Summer days we suggest the Negligee Shirt as a breezy addition to your wardrobes. We have them in Flannel, Madras, Percale and sturdy Cheviots in all the newest and prettiest patterns.

Summer Suits!

The furore created by our great sale of fashionable Suits that were manufactured to retail up to \$25 and which we are selling at \$12.50 for choice is still thrilling the trade. Simply seeing 'em inspires an irresistible impulse to buy. No such values were ever before offered the people of any community.

Our beautiful display of Neckwear has caught the interested attention of swell dressers. The leading novelties are shown in our cases just as soon as they appear in the highest centers of the world. Decide not to purchase until you examine our exquisite effects in Silk, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta and Wash Goods.

Eads-Neel Co.

FIRST NIGHTERS.

The People Who Sit in Judgment Upon New Productions.

IT'S THE THING HERE IN ATLANTA

The "Princess of Trebisondes" This Week
Somewhat Critical Review of the Work
of the Past Week—A Little Gossip.

A stock company, whether it be operate or straight dramatic, builds up and develops certain phases of local life that are interesting. You have all read of the Johnnies and the penchance which possesses them to bask in the smiles of the chorus girls; that Atlanta has a number of these interesting creatures seems to be generally conceded, but I must confess to a lack of knowledge on this point. The matine girl who thinks the tenor is "just too lovely" and who raves over him in a sentimental way, forms another of the interesting studies which a long season of operas brings. She is a sweet, dear creature, who doesn't realize that what she says is silly or that she is masking her best fellow, who has put up the price for matinee seats and soda water on the side, ineffably jealous.

And then there are the first nighters. It is the thing to be a first nighter—to be on hand when a new opera is first produced and to sit in critical judgment upon the merits or demerits, individual or collective, of the production. Atlanta's first night audiences during this summer season have been all that we have a right to expect of this splendid, progressive, cosmopolitan city. Society turns out in force on these opening nights, and the boxes and parquet present a brilliant scene. Nothing could be prettier than an audience of handsome southern women in their light, airy and graceful summer costumes—the men, of course, don't count—and this summer's audiences have been notably brilliant. Then there is always a strong representation of musical Atlanta present at the first nights, and the musicians, as well as the singers, seem to realize that they have before them an audience far removed but thoroughly capable of appreciating their work. Atlanta has many cultured, refined and highly intelligent people who do not class themselves as members of society in the mere narrow, and, perhaps, frivolous sense in which the term is used, and who cannot be said to belong to musical circles as they make no pretensions in this line; these are really the broadly cultured people, and they are the best of all critics. A large proportion of Atlanta's first-night audiences are made up of these men and women; and the stability, as well as much of the brilliancy, of the audiences is due to their presence.

These audiences are, as I have said, really notable, and it is decidedly the thing to be one of the many on opening nights. I have not seen a more brilliant crowd than that which filled the theater Monday and Thursday nights of last week, and, if the popularity of the operas be taken as the criterion by which to judge, the crowd that will be out tomorrow night will excell any except, perhaps, that of the opening of the season.

"The Mikado" is popular, but does not appear to be a success, and the curtain has not been drawn. "Pagliacci" was given a splendid reception, but many will go to hear comic opera who will not go to hear the grand opera.

"Edwina" gives a story on the late Booth, which, if true, is decidedly interesting. It tells of the home life of the great actress, the secret of her success, and the musical, as well as the dramatic, power.

"Mrs. Booth" refers to the one of the most extraordinarily small and precise of women, and it was difficult for the observer to discover wherein lay her attraction for the great actor, likewise her claim to such absolute control as she practiced over her family.

"The State Senator" is some curiosity to know if the third party will put out a candidate in the sixth district. The person most prominently mentioned in this connection is Mr. Iverson L. Harris, a member of the Macon bar. Mr. Harris was tendered the position of attorney general at the recent state convention of Republicans, but he declined the offer. It is known that Mr. Harris will stand for congress, and such an formal announcement of his candidacy until after the action of Bibb on July 7th.

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Edwina.

"Without an instant's hesitation Miss Booth would bid her friends good-night and retire."

"In possibly a half hour's time Mrs. Booth in the same warning voice would remark:

"Mr. Booth."

"Booth, glancing dreamily up from his book, would regard the small lady an instant as if gradually collecting himself from some other sphere, and then, as suddenly as Edwina, he would gravely bid good-night to those present and likewise retire."

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IT IS A FREE FOR ALL

Colonel Livingston Says the More in the Race, the Merrier.

SILVER WILL BE THE MAIN ISSUE

We Conclude That It Will Be a Clean Cut Fight.

FOR FREE COINAGE HIMSELF.

Senator Walsh's Friends Assure Him of Their Support for the Long Term. Not at the Capital.

Washington, June 30.—(Special)—It is probable that the knowledge that Hon. M. A. Candler has consented to make the race for congress against Colonel Livingston was known in Washington before it was in Atlanta. The truth of the matter is, it has been discussed very much here for the past few days, and considerable information has been given out on the quiet from the Georgia boys of the interior department who have seemed to know a good deal more than they cared to tell about Mr. Candler's candidacy for congress. One of them told a member of the Georgia delegation yesterday that he had it straight from Atlanta that Colonel Candler's announcement would be made in a day or two. This morning, on hearing the report verified, he said: " Didn't I tell you so?"

What Livingston Says.

Colonel Livingston does not seem to be in the slightest degree annoyed at the announcement of the candidacy of his new competitor. " Why, it does not bother me a bit," said he. " I will, of course, go home as soon as I can conveniently get away from here, look into the situation, and meet the people of the district. If they prefer Colonel Candler to me, all right. If they prefer me to Colonel Candler, it will be all right all the same. In the meantime they will, of course, study the situation, and thoroughly post themselves. Colonel Candler, I believe, reckoned among the bitterest enemies of silver coinage in Georgia, as it is probably in pursuance of a definite line of policy that the announcement of his candidacy is made. I have voted and worked for free coinage all the time I have been in congress. Colonel Candler stands on record against the free coinage of silver. On December 12, 1876, when a vote was taken on a substitute to a financial bill offered by Mr. Bland, and providing for the free coinage of silver dollars containing 41½ grains of silver, Mr. Candler was one of fifty-three members who voted against it, thus placing himself on record against free coinage.

Not Fretting.

" Oh, I am not fretting about the matter," the colonel continued. " I have, in every vote and act during the four years I have been in congress, endeavored to carry out the wishes of the democratic party as expressed in the national and state platforms. I have attended to business closely, and I do not believe my people take any exception to my record. I am kept here now especially looking after the return of the tariff bill to the house, which is expected in a few days, and the session to be taken next week by the senate on our exposition bill, which will then go to a conference between the two houses. There are also other matters affecting my district, which I am trying to push through before the session closes. I know nothing of the methods to be adopted by Mr. Candler in his campaign, consequently have no opinion to express as to what he will accomplish. I am, however, very anxious to see what position he will take on the great questions which now agitate the country. I am willing to compare congressional records with him."

The Exposition Bill.

" The chief regret that I feel at the development of opposition now is that I do not like to have anything interfere with my work on the exposition appropriating bill, in which I am deeply interested, nor will I let opposition interfere with it. We are going to get that bill through, and I was never more satisfied of a thing in my life. Just as soon as it comes from the senate, we will take it up in the house, and pass it. There is practically no opposition to it in the senate, and as soon as the tariff bill is out of the way it will pass the senate by a probably unanimous vote."

" When it comes to the house it will have the hearty support of the entire Georgia delegation, and of Speaker Crisp. I do not think there is the slightest possible doubt that it will go through with a rush as soon as we are able to take it up."

Will Take the Stump.

" Will you speak in your district?"

" Certainly I will. I will just meet, my people face to face in a few speeches, and we will talk over the situation in a quiet, home-like way. I have not yet communicated with my friends, and simply take this occasion to ask them to bear in mind that I am here at work; that I will be a candidate for renomination; that I trust I have merited their support, and that I will be home to talk the matter over with them in a few days. And say, also, that I do not think I am asking too much in asking the people of Fulton county to help me this time. I want their help, and I believe I will get it."

His Friends Glad to Hear It.

Senator Pat Walsh has received a great many telegrams from Georgia today applauding his act in formally announcing for the senate, and making pledges of support. Much interest is taken in the contest among the Georgians here. They expect the strength of the four announced candidates to be very evenly divided. Walsh has made a good record, however, and it is generally agreed that he will prove a hard man to turn down.

The senate having adjourned over yesterday until Monday, only the house was in session today, and the heat in the chamber was so intense it was not in session long. Speaker Crisp and his son, Charles, took the boat for Old Point tonight to spend Sunday, and enjoy the sea breezes. They return tomorrow night.

Waiting on the Senate.

As the house is far ahead of the senate in work, and has but few bills of any importance upon its calendar to be acted upon, it may be that it will adjourn over Monday afternoon until Thursday to await the action of the senate on the tariff bill.

Congratulating Judge Maddox.

The friends of Judge Maddox are congratulating him tonight on the action of Chattanooga county, which went almost unanimously for him today. Only two counties in the seventh have acted up to date. Floyd went for him. Judge Maddox, though a new member, has made a splendid reputation in this congress, and bids fair to be noticed among the leaders during his second term. He has not swerved one iota from the Chicago platform in every vote he has

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.
The President wrote to Pat Hines, Senator from Georgia.

Washington, June 30.—(Special)—It develops today what the financial statement which Mr. Cleveland sent out by the press associations last Monday night was caused by a visit of some New York financiers over here. They came to persuade him to make another issue of bonds. They agreed to place \$30,000,000 in New York and New England.

But Mr. Cleveland remembered the protest that went up from the country when he made his first issue. He had no idea of facing another such protest, and these New Yorkers plainly told him that he would make no bond issue, even if they agreed to place it at a high premium. To emphasize his determination to make no further bond issue, to make this determination public and to attempt to stir up some little patriotism among our New York bankers, he wrote that statement. In his blust he said it to let them know that they could not budge him into another bond issue. He has determined that the gold reserve shall stick to the very stone floor of the treasury vaults with not enough gold dollars to speckle the stones before he shall make another bond issue.

If there is ever to be another issue of bonds during his administration, he says congress shall authorize it. He will assume the authority no more without an express act of congress.

The plain statement Mr. Cleveland made to the New Yorkers, who were the representatives of a big syndicate formed to force another issue of bonds and gobble them up, is said to have dissolved the syndicate. If that be true this money may be put out in other directions and matters financially may be eased up thereby.

Rail into a FREIGHT.

Accident to a Chesapeake and Ohio Train.

Washington, June 30.—The Chesapeake and Ohio train, which left here at 2:25 o'clock this afternoon over the Richmond and Danville road for St. Louis, Mo., at 4:45 o'clock ran into the rear end of a freight train which was on a siding and overtook the main track at the head of Rapidan, Va., sixty miles from this city. Mr. Harry W. Fuller, the general passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio, had both legs broken above the ankles and his left arm and face bruised. Mr. Fuller, when he saw that a wreck was inevitable, jumped from the moving train, and it is reported that he was the only person injured. The damage is said to be confined to the railroad tracks. After a delay of four hours traffic was resumed.

Mr. Fuller was brought here at 9:30 o'clock tonight on a special train from Rapidan.

Dull Day in the House.

Washington, June 30.—After objection had been made to consideration of various bills by unanimous consent in the house, committees were called for reports and the bill to readjust the salaries and allowances of the postmasters at Guthrie and Kingfisher, Oklahoma, was taken up; but the morning hour had expired and the bill was withdrawn. Twenty-one pension and disability bills, which had been favorably reported from Friday night's sessions, were passed and the house, at 2:30 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

A Novel Feature.

" The colored people will take an active part. It is in contemplation to have a building exclusively devoted to them. This will contain their handwork and show the advancement which the race has made in the useful arts. This exhibit will prove a novel and interesting feature. It will show the advancement the negroes have made since their emancipation. They would have made a most creditable showing at the world's fair, but Chicago was so distant as to make it impossible by reason of the great expense that would have to be incurred in collecting the evidences of their commendable progress in the mechanic and other useful arts. The location of Atlanta makes it certain for them to do that which was impossible at Chicago. The colored people are living in peace and friendship with their white fellow citizens, and they are working out their destiny in such a manner as to elevate themselves in the scale of humanity. The white people are deeply concerned in improving the moral and material condition of the negroes, and they are doing everything possible to educate them and to advance their religious and social well-being. The race problem, if it ever existed, has been solved, and the whites and blacks, in their respective spheres, are working amicably to build up the south."

A Fatal Mistake.

Washington, June 30.—Mrs. L. E. Gannon, wife of the director of the choir of St. Matthew's church, where the services, in memory of ex-President Carnot, are to be held tomorrow, died this morning from an overdose of laudanum administered by mistake. She was in failing health, suffering from the effects of her error he became frantic and attempted his own life and was removed to Providence hospital for treatment.

Chattanooga to the Rescue.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 30.—The Chattanooga delegation asked the loan of \$100,000 to the subtreasury today as a Chattanooga contribution to aid in building up the gold reserve. C. A. Lively, president of the bank, said this was done in response to an overture of laudanum administered by mistake, and that the committee, after learning the result of his error he became frantic and attempted his own life and was removed to Providence hospital for treatment.

HALF THE MEN DROPPED.

The Southern Railway Company Starts in by Reducing the Payroll.

Richmond, Va., June 30.—(Special)—The working force of the Richmond and Danville railroad shop in Manchester were cut down about one-half this evening.

This action was unexpected, and it is not known whether the reduction will continue until fall or be temporary.

Some months ago about 225 men were put out, but nearly one-half this number had been taken back. The number dropped to-night will, it is said, exceed 200, leaving 250 at work.

PISTOL AND KNIFE.

The Man with the Gun Got the Best of the Fight.

Georgia, Ga., June 30.—(Special)—At Howard, ten miles above here today O. E. Morris, the shot and mortally wounded Joe Amos. Last fall Amos burglarized Matthews' store. At the trial Amos came clear. It was said the jury was intimidated by the friends of Amos. Since that time there has been bad feelings between Matthews and Amos. Today Amos charged Matthews with treating him unjustly. In the trial Amos did not undertake anything that Matthews. The latter drew his pistol and fired two shots, one taking effect in the breast and the other in the shoulder of Amos. He is not dead, but is in a critical condition.

PUT ON A NEW RECEIVER.

Bondholders Raise a Fund and Will Reorganize.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 30.—(Special)—Tough United States Circuit Court Judge D. M. Key removed Temporary Receiver W. C. Adams, of the Chattanooga Electric Street Railway Company, and appointed C. W. Divine permanent receiver. The St. Louis Trust Company has stepped in to take the place of Adams. The majority of the bondholders have raised the money to pay the interest on the consolidated bonds, and the road will soon be out of the hands of the receivers and a reorganization will take place soon.

Shot Without Any Cause Whatever.

Athens, Ga., June 30.—(Special)—Last night Upton Harper was walking in the park here when he heard some mysterious talking, which startled him. He took his pistol and fired, wounding George Jackson, causing a very painful, though not serious wound. Harper and Jackson were good friends and the former expresses great regret at the occurrence.

Prudengrant Has a Lease of Life.

Chicago, June 30.—Judge Payne has granted a stay of execution in the case of Assassin Prudengrant because of the present uprising. Prudengrant was sentenced to hang on July 2d, but the court announced that the execution of the sentence will be deferred until the present insanity hearing is concluded.

Fighting the Anarchists.

Home, June 30.—A most animated anti-anarchist campaign has been inaugurated by the police in New York. A series of meetings of a meeting organized have been held in the King Humbert, Fremont, Cripli and other prominent persons. The state of siege in Italy has been prolonged indefinitely.

FOR OUR GREAT FAIR

Senator Patrick Walsh Makes an Able Argument in Its Behalf.

ITS GENERAL SCOPE OUTLINED

The Government Should Aid by a Liberal Appropriation.

KIND WORDS SPOKEN FOR ATLANTA

There Is No Limit to the Natural Resources and the Possibilities of the South—A National and International Enterprise.

Washington, June 30.—Senator Patrick Walsh was interviewed today by the Associated Press about the national and international exposition. Senator Walsh says:

" The Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta for the display of arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil and forest, will open September 1st, and close December 31, 1895. The promoters of this great enterprise have planned it on broad lines and will conduct it on such a liberal scale as to command the confidence and support of the people of the United States. The exposition will not be confined to the south. It will embrace the entire union and will be open to exhibits from Mexico, Central and South America.

" There is no reason why this country should not command the trade of the Spanish-American republics. From the geographical position of those countries and their proximity to the United States, our manufacturers and merchants should be able to command a large part of their trade. The United States should do a profitable business with the 50,000,000 of the people to the south of us. England, France, Germany and Spain control the commerce which should, for the most part, belong to this country. American enterprise should at least command a fair share of it.

" Henry W. Grady, the brilliant and accomplished young Georgian, whose genius and patriotism were appreciated throughout the union, died while literally loving a nation into peace, but his spirit still lives among the people of Georgia and animates to deeds of noble enterprise.

" The Atlanta exposition is national and international in its aims and purposes, embracing all the states of the union and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Cuba, and the West Indies. I consider it the duty of congress to make the appropriation. Were the sum twice as great it could not be appropriated to a national enterprise more worthy of the support of the federal government and the patronage of all intelligent and patriotic American citizens."

resolutions of the municipalities, cotton exchanges, boards of trades from Chicago to Galveston.

" Atlanta is known throughout the United States as one of the most progressive cities in the south. She has risen from the demoralization of war to be a large, enterprising and prosperous community. I remember Atlanta in 1865, when she had less than a dozen houses and but few inhabitants. She has now closely upon 100,000 people and more than \$50,000,000 of taxable property; her growth has been rapid and substantial. Knowing the people as I do, and appreciating their ambition and their ability to excel in every great enterprise, I have no hesitation in saying that the Cotton States and International exposition, with the recognition and aid of the government, will be a triumphant success.

" The dormant wealth of the south cannot be exaggerated. The industrial possibilities of the southern states are limitless, in every field of human endeavor—in agriculture, in mining and in manufacture—no other part of the union affords like opportunities for investment and profitable development. In coal, iron, marble, granite, cotton and timber and in climate and water power, the south is the richest country in the world. These facts are forcing themselves upon the attention of investors, and there is no more certain way to impress them upon the public mind of the country than through the instrumentality of the proposed national and international exposition.

" The Atlanta exposition is national and international in its aims and purposes, embracing all the states of the union and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Cuba, and the West Indies. I consider it the duty of congress to make the appropriation. Were the sum twice as great it could not be appropriated to a national enterprise more worthy of the support of the federal government and the patronage of all intelligent and patriotic American citizens."

TEXAS IS WITH US.

Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., June 30.—Colonel L. W. Avery, formerly editor of the Atlanta Constitution, now special commissioner of the Cotton States and International exposition to be held in Atlanta, commencing September 1, 1895, and continuing four months, appeared before the Chamber of Commerce this evening in behalf of the exposition.

" The chamber, after listening to Colonel Avery's remarks, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

" Whereas, Galveston is a natural outlet to send abroad by the gulf the vast amount of breadstuffs and meat products of the great west, to which she is linked by direct railways, and she already enjoys foreign trade annually to the extent of nearly forty millions of dollars, and is capable of indefinite growth; and

" Whereas, the Cotton States and International exposition in Atlanta, Ga., September 1, 1895, for a third of a year, has for its object the fourteen hundred million dollar trade of Mexico, the West Indies and Central and South America, the bulk of which Europe and America, Cuba and the West Indies, is considered to be in a position to have, and can grow to, with proper and united effort, and which will not only expand Galveston's export trade, but build up a return import business to the benefit of our southern foreign commerce needing solution;

" Resolved, by the Chamber of Commerce of Galveston, that it unqualifiedly endorses the object of said exposition as pre-eminently worthy of universal American co-operation.

" Resolved, That Texas should make an exertion of her supreme resources as the first cotton, cattle and lumber state of the country, with no equal in area or soil or unsurpassed advantages for domestic greatness and foreign commerce.

" Resolved, That Texas should make an exertion of her supreme resources as the first cotton, cattle and lumber state of the country, with no equal in area or soil or unsurpassed advantages for domestic greatness and foreign commerce.

" Resolved, That we earnestly ask our Texas senators and representatives to place our state to the front for national progress, and to support the effort to encourage foreign co-operation with the movement for a national exhibit favorably reported by the house appropriation committee, of which a distinguished Texan is chairman, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each representative."

The cotton exchange will pass similar resolutions Monday.

MUST HAVE A STATE EXHIBIT.

North Carolina Business Men Bespeak

the Atlanta Exposition's Success.

Charlotte, N. C., June 30.—(Special)—In the rest of the states there be no better business than in the south. The Cotton States and International exposition to be held in Atlanta in 1895, and will put forth every effort to make a good showing there for this enterprising commonwealth. In speaking of the nations in the arts and sciences. They remove passions and prejudices and work wonders in cementing people and nations in the bonds of friendship and lasting peace. The centennial exposition and the world's fair proclaim to the civilized nations the power and greatness of this country. The benefits and blessings cannot be exaggerated. They have resulted in giving the United States, in the estimate in the public opinion of mankind, the place of honor at the head of the column among the nations of the world.

Federal Aid Justified.

ATLANTA THE PLACE.

The Great Southern Railway and the Location of Headquarters.

THE GATE CITY'S CHANCES FOR IT
May Come to This Section if Public Opinion Is Friendly.

ATLANTA SHOULD WORK TO GET IT

The Pullman Company Sends Out a Statement About the Boycott—Other Railroad News.

Where will the headquarters of the Southern Railway Company be located?

This question is the one topic of conversation among all railroad men just at this time, and here in Atlanta, they are all of the opinion that Atlanta is a point with much advantages as enables it to the closest consideration of the powers behind the scenes of the great work of reorganization.

Captain Green, general manager of the new system, once made this remark: "If the Georgia Central and Richmond and Danville are ever to be operated as one system the headquarters must necessarily be located in Atlanta."

There is wisdom in these words, too. The fact is, Atlanta is the only place that can justify claim the headquarters of an enormous system of railway embracing the Richmond and Danville, the Georgia Central and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia. These roads have one common master, speaking geographically and with respect to operation. That center is Atlanta. The Richmond and Danville has considerable mileage to the east out of Atlanta, leading on to Washington, reaching out into South Carolina through its branches, covering the best part of North Carolina, touching all of the leading jobbing centers of Virginia. The East Tennessee takes its mileage from Atlanta northward to Chattanooga, these diverging northward through Knoxville to Bristol and westward to Memphis, via the Memphis and Charleston road. Thus, it is seen that above Atlanta these two systems cover more than one-half of the southern states, reaching out into the best region of country known as the Mountain section.

Now to the south, the Central leads from Atlanta to Savannah, there tapping all of the outlets by water with all of the advantages Savannah has for a shipping point. Not only this, the Central leads out to Columbus, to Buffalo, to Montgomery, northwest to Rome and Chattanooga, and has many branches entering the southwestern part of South Carolina. Again, leading to the south from Atlanta the East Tennessee has a considerable mileage, through Macon to Brunswick which is another of the leading shipping points of the south.

Thus, it is seen that Atlanta is a central point among these railroads and the argument is made clear that when they are all absorbed under one single company Atlanta stands above all other points as the most desirable place for the general offices.

These advantages make Atlanta a point

that will not be overlooked by the reorganizers in shaping the policies that are to govern the new system. It is stated by those from New York who have been in consultation with President Spencer and his associates that Atlanta is most favorably spoken of as the place for headquarters of the giant system. The fact is too clear that Atlanta is a better place for headquarters than Richmond, which is far to the north of the main lines of the great system and which is only in connection with it by a branch line leading out from the more important lines of the Richmond and Danville.

Atlanta has the advantage over Washington for similar reasons, Washington being the extreme point northeast of the great system, in fact the terminal point.

Atlanta has the advantage over Knoxville, the present headquarters of the East Tennessee, in that it is farther south, touching the Central, the Richmond and Danville, the Georgia Pacific, which is a branch of the Richmond and Danville, and the East Tennessee—all at once.

In fact Atlanta is the only city in the southern states that can lay claim to the advantage of being a touching point for all of the railroads that are to comprise the new system and which are to be organized under the common name of "The Southern Railway."

There is one point, however, that brings up a question in the minds of the reorganizers, and that is the location of the headquarters of the reorganizers as to where they will locate the headquarters of the great system recently formed. As has been shown, Atlanta has every claim for these headquarters. This city is regarded favorably by the men in charge. It is naturally the place for the general offices of the grand system of railways.

Atlanta and Georgia going so about it?

The last legislature had a more patient ear for the hearing of the railroads than any preceding legislature for a number of years past. The fact is, adverse legislation for a number of years past in Georgia, according to the testimony of railroad men, and shippers, whose authority and ability to speak is beyond question, has been more than any other one thing "watersheding" upon the southern railway world such a frightful condition of bankruptcy and chaos that now exists.

The last legislature seemed to realize this. The members of the house and senate, from all sections of Georgia—from the most conservative of the remoted regions, just as at the other end most progressive railroads—all seem to be fully awakened to the realization that the time has come when persecution of railroads must cease. Extreme and harsh measures have done their work, and their work has been ruinous to the roads.

General Morgan & Co. have determined to put an equal lay of money to the railroads life—the anchors of southern railway interests, which have long since begun to grow white with ashes. With Mr. Samuel Morris, one of the ablest and most widespread managers in the country, as their chief manager, they have gone to work with a grand committee reconstruction of three of the great railroads of the south.

Mr. Morris is a Georgia man, having been born in Columbus, Ga., and was rear-

ed in the south, having been an active railroad worker ever since he graduated at the University of Virginia. He is thoroughly a southerner, and is alive to the best interests of the south, which unite with the interests of the company to reconstruct and reconstruct the properties in charge.

He has found out long since, that

says on all occasions, and at all times, without due consideration to justice and equity, has worked to the detriment of the railway properties, and has caused, as a natural consequence, a great destruction of the people's own interests and the country's welfare, and, after all, the interests of the people and the interests of the railroads were not far apart.

If the people of Georgia and this section of the south, are free to grant to the reorganizers of these great railway properties full justice and equity, and do not try to pitch them to an extreme and unnecessary extent, it is more probable, may, it is certain, that they will bring the headquarters of the great southern railway system to Atlanta.

The suggestion is made clear!

PULLMAN COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

They Have a Word to Say About the Recent Strike and Boycott.

The Pullman company sends a statement to the public with respect to the recent strike at the factory and bearing upon the causes that seem to have led to the boycott declared by the American Railway Union, which is proving so disastrous to the railroads.

Following are the chief points of interest in the statement, showing how the strike started and telling of the history of trouble that has finally led to the boycott.

It seems that the Pullman company made a cut of wages at the factory, explaining at that time that business had been so dull that the old wages could not be afforded for the men.

There was an appeal from the grievances committee, asking that some understanding be reached with respect to the reduction.

The consequences was that the president of the company, Mr. Pullman, entered the hall at the time of the conference and made a lengthy speech, setting forth the reasons why it had been compelled to make the reduction, and the committee, who were asked to leave, did so.

But now everything points to a resumption of the free delivery system.

After August 1st it is probably certain that Atlanta merchants will again have free delivery of freights. The Western and Atlantic railroad management has given notice to the other roads centering here that after August 1st it will decline to place upon its delivery tracks in Atlanta any cars except those brought into Atlanta by the shopmen.

The report goes on to say: "We are in the shops at Bowens.

"On May 10th, the day after the strike began, a conference was arranged, work went on at Pullman as usual and the only incident of note was the beginning by Mr. Wickes, assisted by Mr. Brown, the general manager of the company, of the promised formal investigation at Pullman of the shop complaints. A large meeting of men was held at the factory and it was decided to meet again before the 15th.

In conversation yesterday with one of the officials of that road the question was asked if the notice of the notice given would not force free delivery, in which the Western and Atlantic would be compelled to take part?

The answer was decidedly affirmative, with the further assurance that the Western and Atlantic could never afford to pay for the drayage of such freights as it could not deliver on its sidetracks than to submit to the practices which had prevailed almost continuously since free delivery was broken up, and its competitors were admitted to its sidetracks in the despite of their cars to the Atlanta merchants.

"We have counted the cost in the past years, and are fully satisfied that we can better afford to make free delivery than to let the present status remain in effect."

This determination of the management of the Western and Atlantic, after due deliberation, practically settles the question for Atlanta.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Schedule of Examinations for the Last Six Months of 1894—Departmental, Railway Mail, Indian and Postal Services.

For the information of persons desiring to be examined for the classified service the Constitution has been requested to publish the following:

The examinations will be conducted at Atlanta, Ga., on the dates herein specified, which indicates all the dates at which examinations will be held in the city during the present year.

The classified service for which examinations are required is divided into five departments: (1) the post office, (2) the custom service at Washington, D. C., (3) the customs service, (4) the diplomatic service, and (5) the postal service.

The examination department includes the eight executive departments, the civil service commission, the department of agriculture, the post office commission, and embraces all the officers, clerks and other employees in the departments.

The classified customs service embraces all the physicians, school superintendents, assistant superintendents, school teachers, and masters of the Indian service.

The classified railway mail service embraces all superintendents, assistant superintendents, route agents, local agents, mail route wagon masters, and other employees of the railway mail service.

The classified Indian service includes all the physicians, school superintendents, assistant superintendents, school teachers, and masters of the Indian service.

The classified post office service includes all officers, clerks and employees in the free-delivery post offices.

The examinations are to be held in positions to be made by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, are subject to the review of the civil service law and rules.

On July 20, 1894, will be held an examination for the Indian service.

The Indian examinations, with the exception of the examination for Indian physician, will be changed on and after July 1st, from textual to topical examination.

The examinations will be as follows:

Primary teacher: Penmanship, orthography, grammar, primary questions, pedagogy, arithmetic, form writing, geography, history and government of the United States, natural history and drawing.

Practical teacher: Penmanship, orthography, grammar, primary questions, pedagogy, arithmetic, geometry, geography, history and government of the United States, natural history and drawing.

Practical teacher: School management, methodology and history of education in advanced primary teacher.

Superintendent: Industrial economics, surveying and elements of bookkeeping and accountancy, general business, and the subjects given for principal teacher.

Matron: Penmanship, orthography, personal questions, domestic economy, pedagogy, history and government of the United States, natural history and drawing.

Practical teacher: School management, methodology and history of education in advanced primary teacher.

Superintendent: Industrial economics, surveying and elements of bookkeeping and accountancy, general business, and the subjects given for principal teacher.

Matron: Penmanship, orthography, personal questions, domestic economy, pedagogy, history and government of the United States, natural history and drawing.

The salaries for these positions are as follows: Primary teacher, \$300 to \$350 per annum; principal teacher, \$300 to \$350 per annum; superintendent, \$1,200 to \$2,000 per annum; superintendent, \$300 to \$720 per annum.

On October 4, 1894, will be held an examination for the departmental service and on October 5, 1894, for the railway mail service.

Persons desiring to take the Indian, departmental or railway mail examinations are required to have their applications in the post office for the examination date at least six days before the date fixed for the examination.

The examinations and communications relative to these examinations to the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C.

The regular semi-annual examination for M. J. C. S. Timberlake, Postmaster, of the Cliff house and the Park hotel as well as of the Arlington, it is no wonder the crowds are so large. He is a noted speaker and his audience is always large, and the people coming to hear him are always large.

During Mr. Tupper's administration of affairs as secretary of the association, by his good management and kind treatment caused good feeling on the part of every member, and it is with many regrets that they bid him goodbye.

The examination will be accepted up to the hour of closing business on Wednesday, July 12, 1894. The age limitation for the examination is forty years; and it cannot be examined for clerks if under eighteen years of age or carrier if under twenty-one or over forty years of age.

Persons desiring to take the examination for the grades of clerk and carrier in the Cliff house and at Talullah Falls, write to Mr. J. C. S. Timberlake.

Persons desiring to take the examination for the grades of clerk and carrier in the Cliff house and at Talullah Falls, write to Mr. J. C. S. Timberlake.

All such offices, whether democratic or republican, or neither, are invited to appear, and put a watch on Smith. They are of the opinion that he heard that they were watching him and reported it to the authorities.

Smith, however, told his story to the trial two witnesses who were passengers on Smith's car testified that he had failed to ring the bell.

Montgomery, Smith is in jail waiting for a new trial.

Roll-Top Desks Cheap.

We carry a large stock of office furniture and guarantee lower prices than any house in the city, for cash or on time. R. L. CHADDAU, BOSTON.

OLD SYSTEM AGAIN.

NATIONAL FENCIBLES

Atlanta Will Have Free Freight Delivery Again, It Seems.

AUGUST 1ST IS THE DAY NAMED

The Western and Atlantic Roads Notify the Other Roads That They Cannot Use Its Terminal Facilities.

Free freight delivery will be restored to Atlanta's merchants on August 1st if signs are any indication of what is to happen.

The Western and Atlantic road, which holds the key to the situation, inaugurated a movement yesterday which can have no other result than to force the other roads entering the city to start free delivery again in order to be competitive with it.

How free freight delivery was stopped in Atlanta two years ago is history that is both familiar and unpleasant to the wholesale merchants of the city. Up to that time they had been receiving carloads of freight at their doors without charge.

This exceedingly pleasant arrangement was rather unmercifully ended, and the sorrow among the merchants, who under the new scheme, had to pay for the delivery of every single article of goods may be imagined. There was a big kick, but it amounted to nothing in effect and was soon forgotten.

But now everything points to a resumption of the free delivery system.

After August 1st it is probably certain that Atlanta merchants will again have free delivery of freights. The Western and Atlantic railroad management has given notice to the other roads centering here that after August 1st it will decline to place upon its delivery tracks in Atlanta any cars except those brought into Atlanta by the shopmen.

The report goes on to say: "We are in the shops at Bowens.

"On May 10th, the day after the strike began,

the conference above mentioned, work went on at Pullman as usual and the only incident of note was the beginning by Mr. Wickes, assisted by Mr. Brown, the general manager of the company, of the promised formal investigation at Pullman of the shop complaints. A large meeting of men was held at the factory and it was decided to meet again before the 15th.

In conversation yesterday with one of the officials of that road the question was asked if the notice of the notice given would not force free delivery, in which the Western and Atlantic would be compelled to take part?

The answer was decidedly affirmative,

with the further assurance that the Western and Atlantic could never afford to pay for the drayage of such freights as it could not deliver on its sidetracks than to submit to the practices which had prevailed almost continuously since free delivery was broken up, and its competitors were admitted to its sidetracks in the despite of their cars to the Atlanta merchants.

"We have counted the cost in the past years, and are fully satisfied that we can better afford to make free delivery than to let the present status remain in effect."

This determination of the management of the Western and Atlantic, after due deliberation, practically settles the question for Atlanta.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Schedule of Examinations for the Last Six Months of 1894—Departmental, Railway Mail, Indian and Postal Services.

For the information of persons desiring to be examined for the classified service the Constitution has been requested to publish the following:

The examinations will be conducted at Atlanta, Ga., on the dates herein specified, which indicates all the dates at which examinations will be held in the city during the present year.

The classified service for which examinations are to be held in the city during the present year is divided into five departments: (1) the post office, (2) the customs service, (3) the customs service, (4) the diplomatic service, and (5) the postal service.

The examination department includes the eight executive departments, the civil service commission, the department of agriculture, the post office commission, and embraces all the officers, clerks and other employees in the departments.

The classified customs service embraces all the physicians, school superintendents, assistant superintendents, school teachers, and masters of the Indian service.

The classified railway mail service embraces all superintendents, assistant superintendents, route agents, local agents, mail route wagon masters, and other employees of the railway mail service.

The classified Indian service includes all the physicians, school superintendents, assistant superintendents, school teachers, and masters of the Indian service.

The classified post office service includes all officers, clerks and employees in the free-delivery post offices.

The examinations are to be held in positions to be made by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, are subject to the review of the civil service law and rules.

On July 20, 1894, will be held an examination for the Indian service.

The Indian examinations, with the exception of the examination for Indian physician, will be changed on and after July 1st, from textual to topical examination.

The examinations will

PALMETTO POLITICS.

Candidates Galore for Offices of High and Low Degree.

TEAMS CONTESTING FOR THE SENATE

Governor Tillman and General Butler Are Stumping the State.

IN THEIR WAKE MANY OTHERS FOLLOW

The Canvass Is One Almost Wholly Confined to Reformers, the Conservatives Taking Little Part in It.

Columbia, S.C., June 22.—(Special Correspondence.)—The campaign in this state is a double-barreled affair.

The fight for the United States senate between General Butler and Governor Tillman has of itself little or nothing in common with the contest for the governorship and state officers, which is so far confined to the reform faction, but at every speaking place both aggregations appear, so to speak, and perform for the edification and delectation of the same audiences.

Never did a politician enter a contest with greater odds against him than does Senator Butler. In the campaign of '92 Governor Tillman carried the state by a majority of more than twenty thousand

and in the mountains of Greenville and Spartanburg counties.

Butler at a Disadvantage.

While the conservatives are neither hot nor cold towards the senator, there is little reason to doubt that they will cast a fairly solid vote in his favor where they have an opportunity. In many counties where Tillmanism is most strongly entrenched

that the distinguished belligerents have come to the sensible conclusion that nothing is to be gained by these methods and that the remainder of the campaign is likely to be pitched on a higher and more respectable plane.

Governor Tillman is a better stump speaker than Senator Butler. He is a better stump speaker than anybody in this state, and, perhaps, in the southern states. His voice is clearer and stronger, and it never fails. The governor prefers to enjoy campaigning, and certainly if he suffers any fatigue or distress from the exertion it is never discovered by his hearers. The governor's mind works like lightning when he is speaking and no occasion can be instanced when he was not ready with an answer quick, sharp, and effective to any of the annoying questions which time and again have been put to him.

It is conceded that Senator Butler is the ablest campaigner yet pitted against the "blinker," as the governor is known among his admirers. The senator appreciates the advantage which his long experience in the upper house of congress has given. He is wonderfully familiar with the history of all the federal legislation of recent years and discusses it with fluency and great erudition. In this Governor Tillman is no match for him.

Some ten or twelve of the joint debates have already been held. About twenty remain and the windup of the tour will not be until the 8th of August, when the

county conventions, which meet on August 9th following, and these in turn elect delegates to the state reform convention of the 14th. In the clubs only those persons are to be permitted to vote who supported Tillman and the reform ticket in the campaign of '92, and who will pledge themselves to support it in the primaries this year. All reform candidates for governor and other state officers are to bind themselves

to declare on the stump that he is "no compromiser candidate." He is a nephew of the late General Mart. Gary, whose alleged political wrongs at the hands of the oligarchy have been so often urged as an excuse and cause of the reform movement. Circuit Judge Lawrence Gary and Assistant Justice-elect George Gary are his first cousins. Notwithstanding that, Ellerbe charges that he was on the fence and was a secret enemy of Tillman until after the latter's success was assured; he has managed to keep very close to the governor, so close, in fact, that his opponents find it almost impossible to effect any popular idea that the governor regards him as the legitimate heir of his leadership.

He Catches the Wool Hat Boys.

He is incomparably the most attractive stump speaker among the candidates for governor, and by his constant attacks on conservatives, in which the other candidates refrain from indulging, seems to succeed in swaying the entire section of the wool hat boys. In Spartanburg county, where Editor Larry Gant is the king bee, twenty-five and thirty reform clubs have already endorsed him. His prospects for success are flattering, if some of the other reform candidates do not break up the reform convention to be held before the democratic primary to select one of the four contestants as the reform nominee.

Secretary of State James E. Tindal, of Clarendon county, is perhaps fifty-four years old, is a veteran of the confederacy with a good record, was educated in Europe, and is a man of polished manners and considerable literary culture. It is probable that he is less identified with conservatives than any of the gubernatorial candidates, and that may account for his apparent weakness with the crowds. There are two other reasons, however, that should be mentioned. In the first place, as secretary of state, he is not eligible to be a candidate for any office, and he should be over the heads of his audience, which seem to be enthused more by joke-cracking than by social truths couched in elegant language.

Again it is mentioned by some of his friends that when his name was first mentioned for the position he started in and then dropped it, because he did not feel qualified on this score. Mr. Tindal is a planter by profession and is a thorough-going alliance man. His campaign speeches are full of moderation and sound advice for the people to come together again, relegating past differences and discord. He advises the farmers to stick to their alliance. His speeches are entirely free of what the conservatives call demagogic appeals.

Dr. Sampson Pope, clerk of the state senate, is a Newberry man; he was a surgeon in the army and was one of the very earliest reformers. His enemies insist he is a very narrow man, but he is a man of vigorous sense and rugged honesty. They all agree, too, that while as governor he might advocate extreme measures, his personal sincerity is beyond suspicion. It is a common remark among anti-Tillmanites that "Samps" Pope is the honestest Tillmanite in the state. Dr. Pope's speeches have won him universal respect and today he occupies an

How They Vote.

are not voted for. The popular vote is cast for a ticket of delegates to the democratic state convention, which meets in September, and makes the actual nominations. Unless the reformers in their clubs agree upon tickets for members of the senate and house of representatives and county officers, the conservative vote will fall in the selection of these in the primaries of August 28th.

The unknown factor in the situation at the present moment is the Hon. George D. Tillman. It is certain that he seriously meditates running for governor. If he so determines, he will plunge into the race as a straight out-and-out with the conservatives to combat the extreme Ocala ideas and the dispensary. He is a free silver man and an anti-Cleveland man, and he stands squarely upon the Chicago platform according to its general interpretation in the south. He is a man of strong personality, aggressive in his political methods and with much of the dash, eloquence and sympathy with the masses which has been the secret of his brother's success. While heretofore not a favorite with the conservatives it may be taken for granted that he would command their hearty support. He has given great encouragement to the conservative press and the feeling now growing in that fact that their forces will be in danger of disintegration unless they have a ticket in the field will greatly strengthen him. "Uncle George," as everybody knows, is an uncompromising opponent of the silver scheme, and it is safe to say that he would fight it to the last ditch. The moment he should take the field the whole situation will assume a changed aspect. The reformers would find themselves seriously embarrassed by his candidacy. While his political relations with the governor are by no means close, still he is Farmer Ben's brother and his name is Tillman.

In addition to this Attorney General Buchanan, who is seeking re-election as a reformer, is his son-in-law, and that might lead to new complications. Signs have been plentiful in the last few days that the reformers tremble at the mention of Uncle George's name and that they are strenuously, almost frantically, exerting themselves to prevail upon him to remain quiet.

Ellerbe, Evans, Tindal and Pope cannot be said to be conducting an interesting campaign. They all defend the state "administration," laud Tillman to the skies, and the achievements of their leader and incidentally recount their own exploits in the past victories of the farmers' movement.

Not Much Variety.

Mr. W. H. Ellerbe was elected comptroller general of the state Tillman ticket in 1886 and two years afterwards was re-elected. He is a young man, comes of an old and prominent family of Peebles section farmers, has large planting interests in Marion county, graduated at Wofford college and is supposed to be a favorite of the alliance. Greatman was a captain in the militia when he was first elected comptroller general, as he was comparatively unknown outside of his county and had not been thought of as an office holder. He was not known in that campaign at all and his name was first mentioned when he was nominated on the floor of the convention. He was a reformer and has been active in the measure for increased tax assessments of the property of railroad and banking corporations and never forgets to emphasize this in his campaign speeches.

When General Ellerbe made his first campaign speech he was as bashful as a school boy and could not, without difficulty,

hold his audience. Another pretty sight is on in the fifth district, where Senator Tindal, the present alliance member, is anxious to go back to Washington, and is making an energetic canvass. Senator D. E. Finley, an independent young man of fine sense, who, as a Tillmanite, has represented York county in the state senate for two years, is also standing for re-election. Senator John M. Caughman, of Camden, was announced as a candidate this week. It was thought until a few days ago that ex-Congressman John J. Hemphill, of Chester, would try Dr. Strait another fall, but it is now said that he has abandoned the idea.

Congressman McLaughlin has not declared

his intentions, but he is a strong leader and is well known throughout the state.

All the candidates for governor favor the holding of a constitutional convention, which is to be voted upon in the general election. There is now little objection to it from any quarter.

Not Exactly a Beauty.

The only candidate announced for lieutenant-governor is Dr. W. H. Timmerman, Edgewood, the incumbent. He has a reputation of being the homeliest man in the state, and when he rises to speak the crowd invariably indulges in hilarious laughter. Dr. Timmerman is an Edgewood democrat who stands high in everybody's respect and admiration, and is somebody about whom that would oppose his election. He is about sixty-five years old.

For secretary of state Senator J. R. Harrison, of Greenville, and Judge L. R. Hill, of Spartanburg, have been announced. Mr. Harrison has not appeared on the campaign yet. Mr. Hill has made a speech at Edgefield on Wednesday, where he also spoke at Cleveland, praised Ben Tillman and said he wanted the office.

"Dolph" Jones, of Abbeville, now phosphate inspector, and James Norton, of Marion, present chief clerk to the comptroller general, are candidates for comptroller general. They have made no speeches as yet.

For attorney general Mr. O. W. Buchanan, the incumbent, has no opposition.

For state treasurer Dr. W. C. T. Bates of Orangeburg, a man popular with all factions, will have not a breath of opposition.

Superintendent of Education W. D. Mayfield who desires re-election, is opposed by Representative G. Walter Whitman, whose platform is the abolition of the South Carolina college and the blowing up of the political "hell gate."

Dr. J. P. Minus, of Colleton, Brigadier General G. E. Richbourg, of Columbia, and Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General J. Gary Watts, of Laurens, are the candidates for adjutant and inspector general.

The two latter are the leading candidates. General Richbourg ran for this office in the last session of the legislature, and his services when in command of the troops in the Darlington war have ingratiated him with the reformers. Colonel John Gary Watts, should he be elected, will probably be the youngest man ever elected to a state office of South Carolina. He is not yet two and a half years of age. He is a graduate of the South Carolina State Military Academy and is a handsome and popular young fellow. He promises to weed out the "bandbox" soldiers and re-organize the militia.

The Congressional Races.

At the last session of the general assembly Charleston, the congressional district was taken from the seventh or "Black district." The Republicans will make a desperate effort to carry this district this fall and either George W. Murray, the present negro congressman from this state, or Robert Smalls, a negro politician of Beaufort, will be their candidate. The chances favor Murray. Mr. St. Julian Jersey, now a state prosecuting attorney, and Daniel A. J. Sullivan, an Irish



W. H. ELLERBE, Candidate for Governor.

and the president to fulfill the pledges of the Chicago platform and shows many to neither in the terms with which he characterizes their shortcomings.

Senator Butler's platform bears a strong resemblance to the governor's. He defends the democrats, however, claiming that the tariff bill, now certain to be passed, is the best before congress in recent years. He denies emphatically that the governor's charges and insists that, while his financial views widely differ with those of the president, that he is honest and sincere. The senator argues strongly for state banks of issue and agrees that the present national greenback issue might be doubled without danger.

Beginning with the opening meeting at Rock Hill, Governor Tillman and Senator Butler both discussed the dispensary and other South Carolina matters as well as the hucknay free pass incidents and other personal affairs, and the public is familiar with the unpleasant episodes which followed at the Chester and Lancaster meetings. Fortunately, now it begins to appear



W. T. C. BATES, State Treasurer, and Candidate for Re-election.

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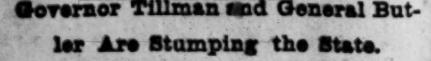
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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year.....	\$5.00
The Sunday (20 to 26 pages).....	2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year.....	8.00
The Weekly, per year.....	1.00
All editions sent postpaid to any address.	
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.	

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

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CINCINNATI—J. Hawley, 162 Vine St.
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ATLANTA, GA., July 1, 1894.

The Tariff Bill.

Within the course of a very few days the house will have before it for consideration the tariff bill that has been framed in the senate. Those who were wedded to the Wilson bill will find only the ghost of its remains in the senate measure.

The new bill does not appeal to those who are in favor of genuine tariff reform. It is not a measure that will meet the hearty approval of those who believe that the pledges of the Chicago platform should be faithfully carried out. The senate bill has been manipulated in the interests of various trusts and combines and monopolies. The result of this manipulation betrays itself in various provisions of the senate bill, but in none does it appear more obtrusively offensive than in the sugar schedule, where, for the sole benefit and profit of the Havemeyer sugar trust, a tax is laid on sugar that will probably double its price to every consumer.

The democrats of the house understand the tariff situation thoroughly. They know all about the trust manipulation of the bill, and we have no doubt they will perform their duty faithfully and conscientiously. Two courses are open to them. One is to stand up for the want of a little money. They are farmers' sons from different parts of the state, and their certificates and recommendations show them to be honorable young men who will be certain to repay the educational loan they need if they live.

Dr. Boggs hopes that a few generous Georgians will take an interest in these six students and lend them \$200 apiece, a sum which will be sufficient to carry them through. The doctor or Mr. A. L. Hull, secretary and treasurer of the university trustees, will gladly act as agent, charge of the money and disburse it for the benefit of the students, whose written obligations will be forwarded to the gentlemen lending the money.

The Brown scholarship is doing an immense amount of good, and as the fund accumulates with the repeat loans the number of beneficiaries will increase. The plan of lending, instead of giving the money has been found to be the best way of helping students. These debts of honor are always paid as a rule, and Alexander H. Stephens, who aided more than fifty young men in obtaining a college education, is reported to have said that he was repaid in every case, except when death made it impossible.

We feel sure that there are many rich men in Georgia who will gladly supplement ex-Senator Brown's noble work by extending its operations. It should be an easy matter to find six wealthy or well-to-do citizens who will take pleasure in promptly coming to the relief of the six students who are now held back through no fault of their own. The Constitution suggests to him that the secretary of the treasury had no reason to make any extra efforts to preserve intact the credit of the country, since that duty belonged to the representatives of the people in congress.

The tendency of this will be to throw the whole responsibility on congress, where it properly belongs. When Mr. Carlisle, in the beginning of the year, wrote his letter to Mr. Vorchies, expressing his purpose to issue bonds and thus save the credit of the country, The Constitution suggested to him that the secretary of the treasury had no reason to make any extra efforts to preserve intact the credit of the country, since that duty belonged to the representatives of the people in congress.

Whatever else may be said in regard to the recent bond issue, it is certain that it did not have the effect of increasing the credit of the government, which was just as good as it could be before the bonds were issued, and is just as good as it can be now. The sole result of the bond issue has been to increase the interest-bearing debt of the people for the benefit of a ring of bankers in New York city. So far as the gold reserve is concerned, it is no longer now than when the bonds were issued, so that all that is left of this wonderful scheme for bolstering up the credit of the country is the bonds themselves, which represent an addition to the taxes imposed on the people of \$2,500,000 a year.

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The only thing that can be said for the senate bill is that it is better than the McKinley law. If nothing better is to be had, it is preferable to the law as it stands. It is not genuine tariff reform.

It is not such a measure as earnest democrats are anxious to fight for in the next campaign, but it is the least of two evils. The Constitution hopes that the house will make as strong and as firm a stand for the platform pledge as is possible under the circumstances.

There is, of course, a pressure and a demand on the part of the business public for prompt action on the tariff question, and this demand and pressure will be taken advantage of by the agents and organs of the trusts. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the house will take occasion to get as much genuine tariff reform into the senate bill as is possible under the circumstances. A little delay for the purpose of fighting for and upholding the true interests of the people will not injure the party in the eyes of the country.

The South Not In It.

The Rev. J. T. Tobias, a political preacher in Chicago, is under the impression that the confederate veterans have captured the government. He says:

"Let us ask again: What is the master with our country? Is it not in the power of the confederates? There are seventy-six confederate soldiers in the house—four committee chairmen are in the hands of confederate soldiers in congress. The entire business of the government for which we shouldered muskets in the sixties is in the hands of unconstructed rebels, and what could not be done with a shot and a sword is now done by legislation."

"There are thousands of registered lists in southern states of slaves, specifying age, size, weight, sex, value, to be presented to congress for payment at the proper time. This is the status of our country."

Mr. Tobias should come down here and study the situation. The ex-confederates in congress are not making themselves felt in our national legislation.

As for our registered lists of slaves, we have not heard of them. Our people are more interested in getting up lists of registered slaves than in filling away lists of registered slaves, and if any of the latter have been compiled their owners would probably sell them for 10 cents apiece.

It is absurd nonsense to pretend that the south dominates federal legislation. On the contrary, the south has not been able to secure the fulfillment of the pledges most vital to it in the Chicago platform. We have lost free silver, state

banks, a revenue tariff and everything that we have been contending for, and are now forced to appeal to the country again on these issues.

The Rev. Tobias should calm himself.

Give These Young Men a Chance!
The appeal of Chancellor Boggs, of the State university, in another column in behalf of six worthy young men who need aid to enable them to complete their education should meet with a prompt response.

These young men were among the recent applicants for the benefit of the Charles McDonald Brown scholarship, established by ex-Senator Brown. The report shows that they are young men of good character and that they stood a fine examination. They have been pronounced in every way deserving of the privilege they seek, but as there are twelve other successful applicants whose education will take up all the available money that can be had this year from the Brown scholarship fund, they will have to receive outside aid if they go to the university next year. The twelve fortunate applicants were selected according to the grading of their papers, but the other six also passed into the classes which they were applying for with a margin of ten points in their favor. They were appointed alternately, but the distinction between them and the others is purely technical.

It is to be hoped that some bank will be enterprise enough to follow the advice of our Nashville contemporary, which is directly in line with the suggestion made by one of The Constitution's correspondents a few weeks ago. Where the risk is so small and the probable benefit so great somebody ought to be willing to take the lead in the matter. With state banks of issue our people could utilize their credit, counteract the national bank monopoly and obtain an adequate supply of sound and cheap money that would stimulate industry and commerce, quicken exchanges and start the country upon a new career of development. All the legitimate financial relief that is really needed by the American people would be afforded by the reassertion of our right to establish a local currency properly guarded by state laws.

Senator Walsh on the Exposition.
The interview with Senator Patrick Walsh reported in our telegraphic columns will gratify and encourage every friend of the exposition, and it will bring the enterprise in its most favorable light before all the reading people of the United States.

Many of the brightest and most useful men and women in the state will be found in the ranks of the Georgia teachers. They are engaged in a great work, and The Constitution proposes to be with them at Cumberland and within hailing distance after they return home.

Justice to a Good Citizen.
The action of the prosecuting attorneys of the United States court in nolle prossing the indictments against ex-Cashier E. S. McCandless is a complete vindication, and was received with much gratification by the many friends Mr. McCandless has made during his citizenship in Atlanta.

Mr. McCandless came to Atlanta when a boy and worked his way from the bottom. His whole career has been such as to win him the friendship and confidence of the people with whom he came in contact, and the vindication he has received is but simple justice to a good and respected citizen.

The Banks and the Gold Supply.
The decision of the eastern banks to supply the treasury with no more of their gold for shipment abroad is a very sensible one, whatever motive may underlie it, and the same may be said of the decision of the treasury to issue no more bonds during the summer.

We feel sure that there are many rich men in Georgia who will gladly supplement ex-Senator Brown's noble work by extending its operations. It should be an easy matter to find six wealthy or well-to-do citizens who will take pleasure in promptly coming to the relief of the six students who are now held back through no fault of their own.

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The plan of lending, instead of giving the money has been found to be the best way of helping students. These debts of honor are always paid as a rule, and Alexander H. Stephens, who aided more than fifty young men in obtaining a college education, is reported to have said that he was repaid in every case, except when death made it impossible.

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HAPPY ON THE WAY.

The Teachers of the State Are Headed
Toward Cumberland.

THEIR NEW HOME TO BE DEDICATED

There Next Week—The Work That Has
Been Done and What the Teachers
Will Find in Store for Them.

Major "Bob" Guinn is becoming poetical. For some days his friends at the capitol have been eyeing the major with a degree of suspicion, wondering at his exuberant spirits and yesterday the mystery was solved when he burst forth in song.

For Major Guinn has been working for the completion of the new Teachers' Home at Cumberland, and next week that home is to be dedicated. At that time the annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers' Association will be held. Already the teachers of the state have headed that way and tonight, tomorrow night and Monday night they will be leaving Atlanta for the Brindley Inn.

The association exercises begin on Tuesday evening and will last throughout the week-morning and night sessions only. Afternoons are given up to pleasures of various kinds, not the least of which is surf bathing on a magnificent beach twenty-two miles long, probably the finest stretch on the southern coast.

With the making of a history of special interest is the fact that the teachers of the state and those interested in the cause of education, both in and outside of Georgia, have contributed a very handsome fund for the erection of a Teachers' Home, or auditorium upon the island. This is now just finished and furnished with all the necessary articles for the meeting, and being near the hotel is easily accessible. The building is very handsomely and thoroughly ventilated, most conveniently arranged for the exercises that are to go on, and is a great credit to the state. Here is, of course, the permanent home of the



ROBERT GUINN.

Georgia State Teachers' Association, upon a plot of ground eight acres in extent, belonging to the teachers, and all the surroundings make the location one of the most charming and comfortable available.

The committee to whom was entrusted the erection of this building, found it necessary to go beyond the amount of means contributed for the purpose, and they have, therefore, assumed a pecuniary obligation of some \$500 or \$1,000, which it is not right that the school should leave to bear. It is to be hoped that "generous" citizens who have a true interest in the progress of the schools and of the teachers and of the educational work of this great and growing state, will contribute something to pay off the remainder of that debt. Any amount will be thankfully received, so that if other people are able to give \$1 or \$2 or \$5, or \$10, or \$20, or \$50, or \$100, or even in a generous spirit, and will be suitably appreciated. Any amount that it may be desired to contribute to this purpose should be sent to Hon. R. J. Guinn, chairman of the committee.

It is hardly necessary to urge that every teacher should attend this important meeting. If such teacher has an interest in his profession, its development, and will hear discussed not only subjects pertaining to the principles and methods of teaching and the higher matters of culture that should guide in the training of the child, but also a number of important amendments to the school laws of the state will be under consideration, and, of course, upon the general assembly, many subjects deserve to be heard. Especially should the teachers be present at this meeting, and the committee to whom was entrusted the location of the building, and the educational work of this great and growing state, will contribute something to pay off the remainder of that debt. Any amount will be thankful received, so that if other people are able to give \$1 or \$2 or \$5, or \$10, or \$20, or \$50, or \$100, or even in a generous spirit, and will be suitably appreciated. Any amount that it may be desired to contribute to this purpose should be sent to Hon. R. J. Guinn, chairman of the committee.

The railroad rates are one and one-third fare for the round-trip. The hotel rates have been reduced to \$1.50 per day during the period of the association.

The exercises of the teachers' convention will be highly interesting. An orchestra will be stationed in the hall and will furnish music when the convention is not otherwise engaged.

The teachers will be welcomed to Cumberland Island by Captain R. E. Park of the U.S.A. A general welcome will then be extended by Superintendent L. L. Branch, of the Brunswick public schools, formerly a resident of Atlanta. Voluntary responses will be made by delegates.

Tuesday night the following programme will be carried out:

MURKIN'S OLD BOOK STORE.
HOT FOR JULY 1st!—The only house in Atlanta that sells firework rockets, candles, torpedoes, paper caps, flags, lanterns, etc., on the 4th of July. We have an immense stock of fireworks received from New York, crackers, etc. 25 Main street, opposite opera house.

BOARDERS.—WANTED—Two young men to occupy furnished room in private family with table and board required. North Side, care Constitution.

BOARDERS.—WANTED—Young man to occupy small room; also other boarders wanted. Address 161 Whitehall street.

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BOARDERS.—WANTED—Pleasant rooms with board at 25 Peachtree street. References exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD at 26 South Pryor street, and cheap rates. R. E. Duncan.

FARTHINGALE—New York will find performances, and board at Mr. Sherwood's, 15 West Twentieth street.

PRIVATE BOARD—Front room, elegant new home and extra cold water required. North Side, care Constitution.

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PRIVATE BOARD—WANTED

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Suits at \$1.48, worth \$3.00.
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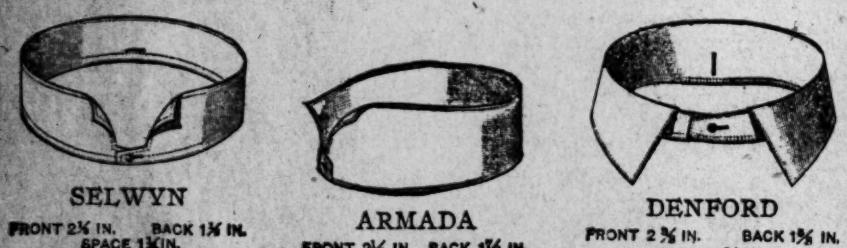
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Negligee shirt at 88c, worth...	1.00
Negligee shirt at \$1.25, worth...	2.00
Underwear, 50c Suit, worth...	1.00

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Men's tailor-made Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Tricots, Velours, Scotch, cut by the best designer in the country, and trimmed and lined of the best material, at

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Worth \$15 and \$18.
Sizes, 33 to 50. Styles, Sacks and Cutaways.

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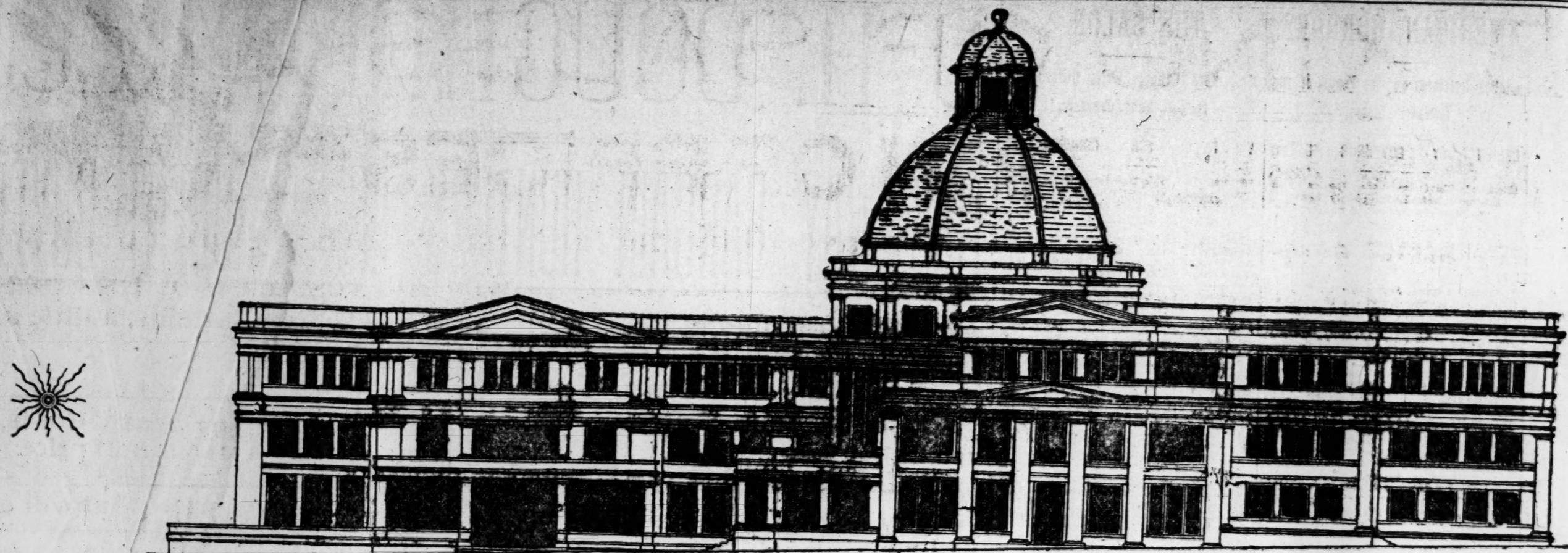
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THE GEORGIA FEMALE SEMINARY AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

A magnificent Boarding School for Girls and young Ladies. Located in the most healthful section of Georgia. Brick buildings, splendidly furnished, steam heat, hot and cold baths and all modern comforts and conveniences. The best arranged Boarding Department in the South, completed in January, 1894. Large bedrooms. Library 45x60 feet, marble tiled floor. Parlors 25x35 feet. During '94-'95 a splendid Auditorium, capable of seating 1,200 people, will be built.

TWENTY TEACHERS AND OFFICERS. EVERY TEACHER A SPECIALIST. FULL CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT.

The Conservatory of Music and Art unexcelled anywhere. 152 music pupils last year. The best pianos in our practice rooms. An orchestra of 35 performers. Splendid Art outfit. Young Ladies from Middle and South Georgia, Florida and Alabama greatly improve in health during their stay.

For handsomely illustrated Catalogue, address

A. W. VAN HOOSE, H. J. PEARCE, Associate Presidents.

ARP AND SCHOOLS.

He Is Kicking Like a Mule Against Educational Tax.

His OWN CHILDREN ARE ALL GROWN UP

Now He Is Raising Cain About the Outrage Upon Human Rights of Educating the Children Now Coming On.

We see that the call is made on the state democracy for increased educational facilities. How far is this thing to go? It stands now at 5,000 teachers and a million and a quarter dollars annually. The few who are very rich and the many who are very poor can stand it perhaps, but how about the common people—who are worth from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in property and who are the bone and sinew of the state? Can they bear additional burdens or taxation to educate other people's children? Where is paternalism to stop? In the principles of why we run up to the end of that line? Why not give a high school education and a collegiate finish to every boy and girl in the land and tax the people to pay for it? While we are seizing railroads let us seize the colleges, too, and run them. Why not make the system universal and complete, and turn it a college town? Why not furnish books and globes and charts to the pupils of all the schools? If a boy is lame and can't walk, why not furnish a horse and buggy for him to ride to school in or else provide a tutor or a governess to teach in the family? Where did this come in? The departure comes from, anyhow. Our forefathers thought it honest and fair for a man to pay for his children's schooling just like he paid for their clothes, and they would have been shocked at the idea of being forced to pay to educate other people's children. But New England got up this thing on the idea that all the children of the citizenry therefore, it must be universal. And so the new system worked its way down south, and it looks like it is not only a fixture, but must be enlarged. New England would take the back track now if it could, for it has been demonstrated that public schools do not make good citizens, but on the contrary, increased crime. "Not just a little, but a great deal," says Mr. Stetson, the statistician of Massachusetts. That state has now five times as many white criminals as Georgia in proportion to population, and another Dr. Parkinson is now in Boston exposing its municipal corruption. The old-fashioned school, where the teacher is directly responsible to the patrons, has never been excelled and the private schools—in every town and city is a proof that the people are not satisfied. But how are the poor children to be educated? In the same good old way. We must know one to be turned off for poverty, but the let's not be hard and it ought to. The doctor doesn't refuse to attend the poor, but he keeps books and charged it up and they pay when they can. The obligation is upon them. Paternalism has run mad in this country and it is the result of indolence and communism and anarchy. No good man say yesterday that his school taught a golden lesson, an oppression, and amounted to 7 per cent of his income, and it was flushed from him by law to support 5,000 teachers and educate other people's children—black and white. And it was worse than that. For half of it was carried off to other countries and spent perhaps wasted in the piney woods or on the mountains of Hepzibah, where the lion roareth and the whangadoodle mourneth for its first born." Well, it is an outrage upon human rights. Our school tax in this county is \$37,000 and \$10,000 of it is trans-

ferred elsewhere. That's what is called equalization. I would rather give my part of that surplus to my wife for the missionary society, for then she could keep track of it and know who got it. I saw a big black need the other day who got \$600 out of our school fund and carried it off to Atlanta, where he lives, and another man carried more than that to Tennessee, where he lives. They will, want, a horse and buggy after awhile, or free transportation over the railroads that are to be seized and used for the public benefit."

I tell you that men are tired. The only excuse offered is that it makes good citizens. But—the records don't prove it. The penitentiary reports disprove it. Go to New York and New England and Illinois and see, Mr. Stetson says that 50 per cent of their teachers are graduates of institutions 12 per cent are graduates of a college, and only 4 per cent of the whole number are unable to read and write. What is to become of our college boys? Anyhow, we are to have more educational facilities. Law and medicine are full and loafing is the rule. Here a good kind, indulgent father say the other day: "It is the most anxious trial of my life to determine what to do with my boy, who has just graduated." What then? Shall we not send our boys to college? Not as a rule, it is worth the gentle remonstrance of the parents, for it does not avail against the tidal wave of the many on the subject of education. Encroachments on human rights never go backwards and laws that grant pensions and plunder and privileges are rarely repealed. There is the truckling fear of what our neighbors think, the enemy, would say were we to stop these scandals on the negro. What benefit have we ever secured from paying obedience to northern opinion? Not even an intermission of slander, and it is humiliating to see our governor strive to answer these accusations. Better say, in the words of Colgate Oates, "What are you going to do about it?" We can stop this enormous drain upon the treasury where it is and not any further increase the facilities. And maybe we can stop these annual dress parades of the mudmen. If ever there was a time when retrenchment was demanded, it is now. And now I think I feel better for having had my say. Let the process proceed.

BILL ARP.

AMERICAN INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANY, LIMITED, OR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Capital Stock, \$100,000—\$75,000 of Business Now Written—Twenty-Two Certificates Discounted.

The steady increase of business written on the retirement or other disposition of certificates, as will be seen in the special notice coming from the company, however, was there room in the army or the clergy, the nobility, the men were useless, in the field or in the workshop. The men have gone to extremes, he provides free schools for poor children under twelve years of age. The presumption is that then they should so to work.

But the present disposition is to degrade manual labor if possible. The dignity of labor is the poor's dream. Some folks have not much dignity in digging a ditch or pulling fiddler or sodding a hog or cleaning out a stable but, somebody has it to do. Some folks have to cook and some to wash and some to drive the drays and some to dishonor us no use in fretting about it. To labor in some way is the common lot, and it is the law, both human and divine. All of us would like to have choice of work, but we can't. There is a colored teacher on trial here who is telling the colored people that they ought to rise above doing menial work for the white folks and that it was high time the colored race should quit cooking and washing and wait on them. That is the accusation, and it comes from some of the patrons of the colored school. What was proven I do not know. He is a

Novelty in a New Drug Store.

At the new drug store—and it is a handsome one—Goldsmith & Edmundson opposite Mr. Price can buy a beautiful array of fresh and unique goods. Many new attractions will be offered in due time. For the white folks and that it was high time the colored race should quit cooking and washing and wait on them. That is the accusation, and it comes from some of the patrons of the colored school. What was proven I do not know. He is a

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

STORIES FOR THE CURIOUS.

Men and Women with Horns.

Hairy creatures arising from the human head have not only occurred in this country, but have been frequently reported by English surgeons as well as those from several parts of continental Europe. In the imperial museum at Vienna, the British museum at London and the Vatican collection at Rome there are fine specimens of horns which are collected on these curiosities. In an English local history (History of Cheshire) a woman is mentioned who had been afflicted with a tumor on her head for thirty-two years. Finally it became greatly enlarged and two horns grew out after a period of six months. These were wonderful horns, which are each within a fraction of eleven inches long and nearly two inches across at the base, are now in the famous Lonsdale collection in the British museum. In the annals of the French academy there is an account of one "Pietro le Diable" of Milan. Don't you know that these fully developed horns on his head, two as large as those of a good-sized ram, one behind each ear, and one straight one, nine and a half inches long, growing from his forehead above the eyes?"

The various accounts of a similar nature found in modern and old-time medical and surgical literature would fill this entire department of the Republic with stories equally as wonderful as these.

Curiosities About Sugar.

Sugar is the most common, which we class among the indispensable necessities, was wholly unknown to the ancient nations.

The word "saccharum" occurs but once in the Latin translation of the Bible and the equivalent for our word "sugar" is first used by Pliny, whose writings are almost contemporaneous with the majority of Chinese writers, calls it "honey collected in (from) reeds," and says that the Romans first became acquainted with its use in

Arabia Felix.

Statius, in his account of the old Satyrnalia ceremonies, mentions "vegetable honey" as being used and winds up his account as saying that "the same is honey produced from Eriosoma reeds."

Dioscorides the Greek physician who flourished in the first or second century of the Christian era, and whose great work, "De Materia Medica," treats of all the then known medicinal plants, gives their properties and that "the name of sugar has been given to the honey which is produced by bees without bees," and Strabo, writing concerning it, says: "They (the people of Arabia Felix) make honey without bees from reeds and it sometimes resurfaces.

Arrian, in his "Circuit of the Red Sea," alludes to the sap which "flows from reeds, thickens like honey and is sweet to the taste."

Senecca, whom Chambers's encyclopedia says was "born at Corduba a few years B. C.," writes concerning the "burnt sugar" which the people of India, and concludes by adding that the opinion the use of sugar spoils the teeth."

Nearhus says that sugar cane was first made known to the western countries by the conquests of Alexander the Great. The first sugar was not brought from the east to Sicily, in the year 1460, but four years later were introduced in Spain. In 1505 the Spaniards brought some of the seed or plants to the West Indies, and from these the present sugar industry has grown. According to The London Economist, 5,107,000 tons of sugar were consumed by the inhabitants of the world in 1893.

How Caterpillars Change Their Skin.

A day or two before the actual moment of molting the caterpillar begins to move and becomes wholly inactive as far as locomotion is concerned, usually remaining perfectly stationary. The worm appears very weak and languid, but this notwithstanding, it continually gives him the appearance of exertion and motion, but always without shifting station. First the head will be bent upwards or laterally, and a moment later it will assume its normal condition, whereupon the head will be ele-

vated, only to be again drawn down again. At another time it will be noticed that the anterior part of the body will make two or three very rapid vibrations back and forth, to the right and left, while less perceptible motions are communicated to each separate ring or segment of the creature's body. It has been observed that this segmental motion is not restricted even along the various rings, some of the joints seeming to dilate considerably, while others contract to less than half their natural size. The effect of these alternate contractions and swellings soon becomes apparent, for the outer skin, now rendered ready, refrangible, and the anterior portion of the body by which it was previously nourished, begins to split on the back of the second or third segment behind the head, the opening disclosing a portion of the new integument. The rent being once commenced, easily extended by the division of the body, and the anterior organs of movement which are imputed to it until at least three segments are open, thus leaving a considerable of the back exposed. As soon as the creature is conscious that its back is free, that portion is quickly curved upward, and, making a series of small disengagements, the head leaves the whole forward half of the body free from the old envelope. The head is next reclined upon the empty case, nothing remaining to be done but to withdraw the hinder part of the body. This operation is performed by contracting the segments and drawing them towards the head until they reach the opening. The apparent laborious operation is performed in a very short space of time.

The Great Wall at Grenelle, France.

There is an artesian well at Passy in the suburbs of Paris, which flows steadily at the rate of 5,600,000 gallons per day; but the one at Grenelle, near the same place, has long been regarded as the triumph of the well-driller's art. The chalky stratum, under which the artesian water is usually found, is broken and drills frequently striking seven feet of water-bearing sand, when, all of a sudden, the tools suddenly dropped several yards through a body of subterranean water. This was in 1851, after the work of drilling had been carried on almost constantly for a period of eight years. Within a few hours after the first success, the water began to flow in the rate of 16,800 gallons per day, the temperature of the stream standing uniformly at 62 degrees Fahrenheit. The surface of the ground at the well is 102 feet above the level of the sea, and the pressure, which is 2000 feet, causes the water to rise 120 feet above the surface. The experts say that the exposed surface of the water-bearing beds which supply this great well is about 117 square miles in extent, and that the subterranean area in connection with these lines of outcrop may possibly be 20,000 square miles, or an average thickness of the sand which comprises the water-bearing stratum is not more than 20 feet. The well itself is 1,788 feet in depth, cost \$7,500, and has been flowing steadily without any perceptible diminution in the stream for 32 years.

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There Were Giants in Those Days.

Turner, the naturalist, declares that he once saw, upon the coast of Brazil, a race of gigantic savages whose average height was over ten feet, some individuals exceeding twelve and a half feet. M. Thevet, of France, in his account of the people of India, and concludes by adding that the

opinion the use of sugar spoils the teeth."

The Sun Slowly Burning Up.

Robert Ball, the astronomer royal of Ireland, says that there is a definite limit to man's existence upon this planet, and that the length of that period will be controlled by the final exhaustion of the sun.

There are more artesian wells in California than any other state in the union. One county claims 467 such wells.

Harris, in his book, "Hermes," says that all the nations of the earth ancient and modern, have ascribed to the sun manhood and the female gender.

The bulletin of the Berlin bureau of statistics says that four-fifths of the engines of classes now working in the world have been constructed since 1870.

Recent figures show that the total value of the manufactured articles consumed every day throughout the world is but little if anything short of \$200,000,000.

Aristophanes, in his "Clouds," gives a word which contains seven syllables and 169 letters.

Once every fifteen years the planet Mars comes within a distance of the earth.

At such a time a distance of something like 141,000,000 miles separates the Mars and the people of our sphere.

How China Got Its Name.

Upwards of 1100 years before Christ the Chinese were a people ruled by a dynasty of kings, but there is no authentic history of them prior to the Chin dynasty.

The "Confucian Empire" has in its time borne many odd names, for it was formerly the custom to change the name of the country

every time a new dynasty gained control

of governmental affairs. Thus in the ancient writings we find it referred to as Hal-pie, Cham-que, Han-que, etc., according to the name of the ruling monarch. The true name, according to oriental scholars, is Chum-que, which means "the center kingdom of the world." The early European explorers, especially the Portuguese, corrupted "Chum-que" into "Chin-que" and from this word later navigators "evolved" the word "China."

The Blue of the Sky.

The explanation of the blue of the sky is not to be sought in the fact that the atmosphere itself is blue, but, rather, in the fact that the air, or its constituent particles, reflect the wave lengths, which are readily refrangible, and the rays pass through. The short waves of light—the blue color—are much more strongly reflected than the long-waved red ones. Lord Raleigh has proven that the blue in the light reflected from what we call "the sky" is 44 times stronger than the yellow and 9 times stronger than the red. Even the violet is 64 times stronger than the yellow, and 9-10 times stronger than the red. These relations of intensity, must, therefore, necessarily cause the rejected light to appear.

The blue of the sky is also peculiarly connected with the phenomenon known as the "polarization of light," that color in the projected waves always being polarized in a certain direction; a fact which proves that the air is quite independent of the body, and the various oscillations of the air particles, which are continually floating in the atmosphere. Astronomers say that they can see where slight changes would cause the wave lengths to reflect as violet, but as long as present conditions exist, in a very short space of time, it will be in blue colors of varying shades and degrees of intensity.

The Spirit Owl—An Indian Belief.

The ancient Mojave Indians believed that all who died in battle were taken up by the spirit owl. Even at the present time they always speak of the owl as being the spirit of some dead brave returned. After any one of the tribe dies they do not wash nor eat salt for four days. In former times they had an annual burning of the property of the dead, and the smoke of the pyre was expected to sacrifice some article of value. This seems to have been done with the belief that the smoke from the offering would ascend to the departed or the "Great White Mountain," which is their heaven, or "happy hunting grounds."

Biblical Origin of Slang.

How many of the readers of the Republic know that the origin "Kicker" in the metaphorical sense is mentioned in the Old Testament, and that an expression used by Jesus himself is responsible for it? In the first book of Samuel, second chapter and twenty-ninth verse, "a man of God" says to Eli: "Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering?" The prototype of the second phrase alluded to above is found in the answer which Jesus gave Peter. Concorded in the last chapter of St. John, twenty-second verse: "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?"

Photographs of "Lip-Speech."

What is regarded as the greatest triumph of the photographic art is the recent experiments of Professor Dammier, of Berlin, in taking photographs of "lip-speech." By making successive negatives of the movements of the lips of a rapid talker he managed to arrange photographs printed from them in such a manner that deaf mutes who were familiar with "lip speech" could plainly interpret every word that the speaker had uttered.

